FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 054 *19 March 1982*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Jaruzelski, Kulikov Attend 'Friendship-82' Exercises AA 1
PAP Report AA 1
Warsaw TV Report AA 1
ADN Report AA 2
CEMA Planning Committee Session Begins in Sofia AA 3

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Hungarian Delegate Addresses Disarmament Meeting BB 1
GDR Envoy Addresses Disarmament Committee BB 1
Polish CSCE Delegate Comments on Suspended Talks BB 1
SFRY's Vrhovec on Role of Nonaligned in CSCE BB 2

ALBANIA

ATA on Geneva 'Farce,' Kremlin Nuclear Cut Offer B 1
Tirana Considers Normalizing Ties With Spain [Madrid] B 1
ZERI I POPULLIT on 'Proletarian' Army Discipline [16 Mar] B 1

BULGARIA

U.S. Rejection of Brezhnev Initiative Scored C 1
Soviet Parliamentarians Visit Stara Zagora C 1
Zhivkov Speech at Burgas Plenum Reported [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 Mar] C 1
Zimbabwe Parliamentary Delegation Visits C 2
Arrival 15 Mar C 2
Talks With Todorov C 2
Todorov Gives Dinner C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

U.S. Reaction to Brezhnev Proposals Criticized [RUDE PRAVO] D 1
Foreign Minister Chnoupek Begins Moscow Visit D 1
Report on Departure D 1
Meeting With Gromyko D 1
Hoffmann Speaks at USSR Trade Union Congress [cross-reference] D 1
Press Comment on U.S. Role in Central America D 1
RUDE PRAVO Criticizes U.S. Role at Madrid CSCE D 2
PZPR College Rector Discusses Rightwingers [RUDE PRAVO] D 2
Operation of New Management System Considered [RUDE PRAVO 11 Mar] D 3
Winter Weather Affects Construction Sector [RUDE PRAVO 16 Mar] D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Economics Minister Lambsdorff Visits E 1
Meets Mittag E 1
Meets Soelle E 1
Editorial on Visit by PLO's 'Arafat Issued E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Mar]
Greetings to Afghan Party Congress Reported E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Mar]
Clergy, Public Figures Discuss Peace Problems E 4
CEMA's Faddeyev Meets Kleiber at Leipzig Fair E 4

HUNGARY

Gulyas, PCP's Cunhal Address Rally in Portugal F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 14 Mar]
Horn Visits Moscow, Meets CPSU Officials F 3
Argentina, U.S. Hold Talks on Central America F 3

POLAND

Warsaw Radio Announces Sejm To Meet 25-26 Mar G 1
Communique Notes 'Criminal Armed Organization' G 1
Rakowski Chairs Sociopolitical Committee Session G 2
Obodowski Chairs Economic Committee Session G 2
Sejm Domestic Trade Commission Meets in Katowice G 3
Central Committee, Nestorowicz Discuss Trade G 4
Nestorowicz Discusses Increasing Exports G 4
[POLITYKA 13 Mar]
Mielnicki Addresses AUCCTU Congress in Moscow G 6
TV Interviews Solidarity Member on Kidnapping G 6
Sejm Official Comments on Trade Union Legislation G 7
Journalists Urge New Professional Association G 8
ZBOWID Supreme Council Holds Session 18 Mar G 9
More on Moczar Address G 9
Further on ZBOWID Report G 9
Military Commissar Ryba Discusses His Work G 10
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 15 Mar]
Messner Addresses ZSMP; Klima Elected Chairman G 12
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 15 Mar]
SZTANDAR MLODYCH on Reviving Students Union G 14
[Godula, 15 Mar]
Reportage on PZPR Leadership Activities G 14
Kubiak Views Intelligentsia G 14
Kubiak on Ideology G 15
Urbanski at Warsaw Meeting G 15
Siwak Talks With Activists G 15
Milewski Meets Activists G 16
Orzechowski Attends Aktiv G 16
Glowczyk at Nowa Huta Meeting G 16
Gdansk PZPR Official Discusses Party Problems G 17
[Lewicki in GLOS WYBRZEZA 9 Mar]
Prague TV Interviews Broadcast Chairman Loranc G 20
KOR's Lipski Sent to Heart Clinic, Trial Postponed G 21
Young People's Social Views Investigated G 21
[Kawecki in TRYBUNA LUDU 6-7 Mar]
News Conference Focuses on Agriculture Situation G 24
Ex-Envoy to Japan 'Heaping Mud' on Native Land G 25
Army Daily Stresses Importance of Warsaw Pact G 25
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI]
Commentary Reviews Origins, Development of KPN G 26
USSR Youth Cooperation Discussed at Meeting G 27

CPSU Delegation Visits Katowice, Meets Messner G 28
Protocol Signed With USSR on Warsaw Subway G 28
Fishermen Receive Soviet Aid in South Pacific G 28
Commentary Praises Good Relations With GDR G 29
PAP Reviews CEMA Emergency Aid Deliveries G 30
FRG Evangelical Delegation Arrives in Warsaw G 30
Czyrek Meets FRG Churchmen G 31
Glemp Receives Churchmen G 31
LE FIGARO Reports Current Moods in Poland G 31
[Margueritte, Paris, 15 Mar]
LE MONDE Reports Detainees Protest Exile Offer G 33
[Paris, 10 Mar]
Solidarity Figure Calls Members To Speak Out [AFP] G 34
Hupalowski Elected Chairman of Libyan Society G 34
Routine Periodicals To Resume Publication G 34

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives USSR Ambassador Drozdenko H 1
RCP Meeting Reviews 1981 Economic Performance H 1
AGERPRES Reviews 30 Years of Economic Progress H 4
Main National Economic Indexes Reported H 6
Premier Verdet Receives GDR Justice Minister H 7
SCINTEIA Says Deutsche Welle Spreading Lie H 7

YUGOSLAVIA

New Journal Contrasts Yalta, CSCE Accords I 1
[DANAS]
Bulgarian Envoy Gives Invitation to Dragosavac I 2
Journalist Delegation Begins Talks in Bulgaria I 2
[BORBA 17 Mar]
Markovic Discusses Nonaligned Issues in India I 2
Meets Indian Counterpart I 2
Meets Gandhi, Reddy I 3
PLO Mission Chief Meets SAWPY's Vasiljevic I 3
[BORBA 12 Mar]
Chief of Staff Mamula Leaves for Turkey I 4
Serbian Presidency Urges Increased Kosovo Action I 4
Hodza Speech to Pristina University Communists I 4
[Daci in BORBA 15 Mar]
Montenegro Official on Tirana's Minority Policy I 6
Aleksievski Plenum Speech on Statute Changes I 7
[POLITIKA 17 Mar]
LCY Statute Changes Endorsed by Commission I 9
'Final' Version of New Defense Bill Outlined I 10
FEC Session Views Economic Policy, Money System I 11
Mikulic Comments on Party Membership Trends I 12
Vojvodina Airs Problems on LC Statutes I 12
[Nikolic in POLITIKA 13 Mar]
Vojvodina Veterans Hold Session 17 March I 13
Krunic Scores System Critics I 13
Elections, Savic Speech I 14
Dedijer Defends Book; Future Parts Canceled I 15
Agreement Signed on 1982 Market Supplies I 15
Serbian LC Presidium Sets Congress 27-29 May I 15

JARUZELSKI, KULIKOV ATTEND 'FRIENDSHIP-82' EXERCISES

LD181846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] This is Major Matysek speaking from the firing ground of the Pomeranian Military District. Another day has passed in the activities of this year's "Friendship-82" exercises. Today, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and premier; Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact; and Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense, visited the training area.

PAP Report

LD190002 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Mar (PAP) -- Today soldiers of the allied armies participating in the military exercises "Friendship-82" were visited by first secretary of the PUWP CC, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The exercises were watched by National Defence Minister of the German Democratic Republic General Heinz Hoffmann. Commander-in-chief of the united armed forces of states-signatories to the Warsaw Treaty organization. Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov was also present.

The visitors were watching assignments performed by units of the Soviet army, National People's Army of the GDR and Polish People's Army while breaking the enemy defence connected with forcing a water obstacle.

The exercises proved excellent training of the soldiers, exemplary cooperation of units of the allied armies and military formations and services participating in the exercises - they also proved high skills of commanding at all levels.

The exercises became a demonstration of patriotism and internationalism of soldiers in performing difficult and responsible coalition tasks.

During direct and cordial talks with soldiers of the fraternal armies - participants in the Friendship-82 exercises - General Wojciech Jaruzelski congratulated them on excellent training and top combat skills and thanked for their self-sacrifice and attitude worthy of soldiers of socialist armies.

Warsaw TV Report

LD190042 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2151 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Report by Capt Karol Nowakowski]

[Text] For soldiers of the fraternal armies taking part in the Friendship-82 exercises, Thursday was a special day. Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Party Central Committee, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and premier, turned up in the area of the exercises. Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense, was present. Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty nations, observed the progress of the exercises.

You can see the firing ground of the Pomeranian Military District. Greetings are exchanged with the commanders of units of the three fraternal armies taking part in joint exercises.

The fighting to overcome the defensive positions of the opponent began with artillery preparations for the offensive and with an attack by planes and helicopters. General Jaruzelski familiarized himself with the general tactical situation, the tasks of the troops and the decisions of the commanders. Armoured and mechanized subunits from the Soviet army, the GDR National People's Army and the Polish Army set out on the offensive. The main content of the exercises was to organize cooperation between the friendly armies, improve defense activities and go over to counterattack. Another stage in the exercise was the forced crossing of a deep water obstacle by using special means and pontoon bridges. This difficult task fell to the lot of soldiers from units of the Polish Army who were supported, among others, by the artillery of the GDR National People's Army. Meanwhile, the Soviet soldiers were carrying out a helicopter landing operation in the rear of the opponent.

After carrying out his task of the day, Wojciech Jaruzelski met soldiers of the practicing detachments. During a direct and sincere talk he congratulated them on their fine training and battle mastery and thanked them for their labor, selflessness and attitude worthy of soldiers of socialist armies. The exercises have confirmed the high morale of the troops and tactical maturity of the commanders.

The soldiers taking part in the exercises have performed a number of social deeds for the benefit of the public. Here is an example. This little river divided the villages of (Zolowino) and Jawroze. The inhabitants of these localities have been dreaming for a long time that the banks of this river would be linked up. Sappers of the Northern Group of Troops of the Soviet Army, the GDR National People's Army and the Polish People's Army came to their aid. The bridge was built in a very short time. When we arrived here with our cameras the final carpentry work was being done on the bridge by sappers from the sub-unit of Lt Andrzej (Kulpinski) from a unit of the Pomeranian Military District. Beginning today the bridge has made the children's journey to school shorter.

The exercises were a measure for the high level of the training of our soldiers and an expression of their patriotic and internationalistic attitude.

ADN Report

LD182230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Mar (ADN) -- The participants of the "Friendship-82" operational-tactical exercises in the northwest of Poland today mastered a complicated test. Units of the Soviet army, the National People's Army [NVA] of the GDR and the Polish Army, having earlier repelled a surprise attack by the assumed "opponents", inflicted massive blows against the opponent's forces, advancing deep behind the lines. Generals and officers of the three fraternal armies were cooperating at the headquarters. The operations which impressively demonstrated the efficiency and determination of the comrades in the reliable protection of the peaceful development work of their peoples, were watched by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, and other leading military of the Warsaw Pact states.

At the start, ordnance general Eugeniusz Molczyk, head of the exercises and Polish deputy minister of national defense, explained the combat mission through the use of maps and layouts to Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, to Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense and to Marshall of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states. GDR Deputy Defense Minister Col Gen Heinz Kessler, chief of the NVA Main Political Administration, was also present.

Before the start of the operations, Army General Jaruzelski, Army General Hoffmann, Marshall Kulikov and other leading military visited members of the Soviet army at their starting positions. The commanding officers reported briefly that all soldiers, sergeants, cadets and officers had prepared themselves thoroughly for the operations.

Then the attack started which developed rapidly. The comrades managed to breach the "enemy" positions. Cleverly using all available cover, the soldiers of the fraternal armies overcame the resistance. Concentrated fire by the artillery, tanks and armored personnel carriers supported the advancing motorized infantrymen. They carried the battle into the depth of the "enemy" defense. The attentive audience are offered an impressive picture of precision combined action.

The combined action of leadership and troops corresponds to the latest findings of socialist military science. The highlight of the day, the drop of Soviet airborne troops deep inside the "enemy defense" in order to form the bridgehead, also testifies to this. The Soviet troops jumped out of helicopters and fought to free the bridgehead.

Shortly afterward the first tanks, followed by the artillery, including guns, howitzers and projectile launchers, passed the crossing. Jointly the formations and units advanced deeply, destroyed "enemy" reserves and joined up with the airborne troops of the Soviet army.

An eventful exercise day came to a close. Once again cordial meetings between comrades took place, views and experiences concerning this test were exchanged.

Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Marshall Viktor Kulikov visited units of the three fraternal armies.

"Friendship-82" has today given outstanding proof of the common attitudes concerning the defense of socialism and peace, and thus of the tactical and strategic use of the troops of all the member armed forces, of the unified command of the troop units of the joint armed forces, and has examined the practical training of the army members.

CEMA PLANNING COMMITTEE SESSION BEGINS IN SOFIA

AU181611 Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 18 Mar (BTA) -- The twenty eighth sitting of the CMEA committee on cooperation in the field of planning began here today.

The sitting is attended by delegations of Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. The work of the committee is attended by delegations of the CMEA secretariat and the International Investment Bank and delegations of Yugoslavia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, having the status of observers.

In the course of two days the sitting will review the programme for coordination of the national economy plans of the CMEA countries in the 1986-1990 period. Some other cooperation matters within the CMEA framework will be discussed as well.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT MEETING

LD181548 Budapest in English to Europe 1200 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Addressing today's session of the Geneva disarmament committee, Ambassador Imre Komives, Hungary's permanent representative, proposed that the committee should work out an draft declaration in which the member-states of the United Nations Security Council and other major military powers would renounce the production of any new types of weapons of mass destruction. According to the Hungarian proposal, the draft would be approved by the Security Council.

GDR ENVOY ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD181634 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Geneva, 18 Mar (ADN) -- The conclusion of an international agreement on banning new kinds and systems of mass destruction weapons could help considerably toward checking the arms race. This was stated by the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder, on Thursday during a session of the Geneva Disarmament Committee. On the basis of the proposals submitted as long ago as 1976 by the USSR and in conformity with those of a number of nonaligned states, the GDR is advocating a gradual approach. First of all, the permanent members of the UN Security Council as well as all other militarily important states should declare that they will stop the development of new mass destruction weapons.

According to NATO plans which have been announced, the neutron weapon is to be sited in Europe in a region which borders directly on the GDR, Dr Herder stated. He stressed that responsibility for producing the neutron weapon lies with the United States, but is shared by states on whose territory the new mass destruction weapon is to be sited. He described as particularly dangerous the NATO military officials idea that the use of this weapon bridges the gap between nuclear and conventional warfare and thus reduces the risk of a nuclear war. The speaker demanded that the Geneva Disarmament Committee should start talks immediately on banning the neutron weapon as a first step toward abolishing new mass destruction weapons.

POLISH CSCE DELEGATE COMMENTS ON SUSPENDED TALKS

LD180934 Warsaw PAP in English 0822 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Mar, (PAP) -- Wlodzimierz Konarski, Poland's representative to the CSCE Madrid conference, in a television interview today described the conference as a "difficult diplomatic and political battle."

The talks were conducted in a difficult international situation in the face of crisis of East-West relations, said Konarski. The United States and some of its NATO allies were trying to use Madrid for a political demonstration and break off the meeting after speeches made by their foreign ministers, which would result in disrupting the entire CSCE process. This was to bolster their principal thesis that a dialogue is impossible in a crisis situation.

The Polish delegation in harmonious cooperation with the Soviet delegation and delegations of the remaining socialist countries effectively countered attempts to meddle in Poland's internal affairs and defended the durability of the CSCE process in whose positive development Poland is deeply interested. "Certain states wanted to put Poland before a self-appointed NATO tribunal," Konarski said, "but the attempt failed."

"As the debate continued the standpoints of certain West European countries, even including some NATO states, began to evolve in a more positive direction. This had an impact on the U.S. stand. They had to change their original plan and accept full preservation of the hitherto achievements of the CSCE process." The Polish delegate to the Madrid conference expressed the hope that after adjournment of the conference for technical reasons, granted the international situation improves, the 35 participating states will be able fairly quickly to agree on the final document of the conference.

SFRY'S VRHOVEC ON ROLE OF NONALIGNED CSCE

AU171447 Belgrade Domestic Television Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Interview with Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, by Zarko Bozic, correspondent of the Yugoslav radio and television network, at the Madrid CSCE meeting, in Madrid on 12 March -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Vrhovec. This is the second time that you have attended this meeting and both times it was at some sensitive and delicate moment of the conference. Will you, please, tell us about your basic impressions of this meeting and the circumstances under which it is being held?

[Answer] As you have said, the first time we came here to overcome the crisis in the preparatory stage of the meeting and make the initial work of the Madrid meeting possible. Now, we have again come here because, as you see since you are constantly following the work here, the Madrid meeting is once again passing through a crisis. It is a victim of a deterioration of world relations, the rivalry between the blocs and superpowers. And we have come here once again to save the situation, that is to rescue the CSCE process.

[Question] The decision on postponing the meeting is being appraised as -- let us say -- the maximum possible result at this time. Do you agree with this appraisal?

[Answer] Absolutely. For, we have interrupted the work of the Madrid meeting precisely in order to preserve the further continuation and advancement of all those elements which form the essence and purpose of the CSCE.

[Question] The role of the neutral and nonaligned countries already seems to be just an empty phrase but, here at the Madrid meeting, I would say, that role has its deep meaning and substance because it is a fact that the group of neutral and nonaligned countries has played a key role in all crisis situations. In your speech you said something new: You spoke about a new identity in a divided Europe which has resulted from this action here.

[Answer] Yes. I would say that emphasizing the role of neutral and nonaligned countries in European affairs really is not just an empty phrase or an insignificant matter. I think that your impression is quite correct, that is, that we are really establishing a new political identity in Europe through cooperation among the neutral and nonaligned countries. This cooperation is essentially based on the principles followed by the nonaligned policy and thus it is that in practice we are in some way restoring, introducing the principles of nonaligned policy in the European relations. I think that this is a very significant fact among the contemporary trends or, let me say, one of the few bright spots in our present quite gloomy sky.

[Bozic] Thank you, Comrade Vrhovec.

ATA ON GENEVA 'FARCE,' KREMLIN NUCLEAR CUT OFFER

AU181154 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Tirana, 18 Mar (ATA) -- The news agencies report that the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the so-called limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe were suspended for a period of two months. As it was expected, nothing came to light from this demagogical farce which began almost four months ago. Clear evidence of this are also the statements made recently by the high-ranking American and Soviet officials. Thus, in an interview granted to the press on the eve of the interruption of the Geneva talks, one of the officials of the American administration charged with the armament problems, Rostow, stated that no result at all is expected from these talks and that the U.S.A. will implement its plan for the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in several countries of Western Europe. Such an admission on the Geneva talks was made also recently by the chief of the General Staff of the Soviet army, Marshal Ogarkov, who clearly gave to understand that these talks have not become a hindrance on the increase of their nuclear arsenals in Europe.

The demagogic masks of the two superpowers are being torn to shreds one after another in Madrid, Geneva and elsewhere, at a time when their warmongering activity continues in a feverish way. The U.S. President Reagan has cynically reiterated recently that the USA will make "efforts" about "peace and disarmament" by strengthening its military potential and it has proclaimed the armament "programs", which include also 18 billion dollars for the modernisation of nuclear weapons as well as the plans for the strengthening of the U.S. nuclear missile arsenal in Europe.

The Kremlin chieftains do not spare their slogans on peace and their "proposals" on the alleged reduction of nuclear weapons at a time when they are increasing rapidly their military expenditures and the number of "SS-20" and other nuclear missiles in Eastern Europe.

TIRANA CONSIDERS NORMALIZING TIES WITH SPAIN

LD171126 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Albanian diplomatic sources accredited in Vienna have told the EFE agency that Albania is prepared to normalize relations with Spain and the other Mediterranean countries.

ZERI I POPULLIT ON 'PROLETARIAN' ARMY DISCIPLINE

AU181906 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 16 Mar 82 p 3

[Luto Haskaj article: "Discipline in the Army and Discipline in the Entire Life of the Country Are Closely Tied"]

[Excerpts] The understanding and implementation of conscientious proletarian discipline closely tied with the understanding and implementation of socialist law and discipline in the entire life of the country is an important goal of all the work being done among army personnel to understand and realize the teachings of the Eighth AWP Congress with higher results in the whole complex of political-military training.

It is obvious that the better implementation of the requirements of our military art is done through a self-aware proletarian discipline, severe in its Marxist-Leninist understanding, and by every member of our defense structure putting into practice the requirements of the military regulations and our socialist law as a whole with a deep scientific knowledge and a deep revolutionary sense of responsibility.

The evaluation and necessity of this task clarifies not only the organic link which exists in our country between army discipline and discipline in the entire life of our country, but at the same time explains the party's demand that for this problem, a united front should be created in the army-district; unit-work center, agricultural cooperative or school; position and military post-brigade or shift; free military schools and wherever the people-soldiers build and train; and that this should better serve to make every manifestation which violates in the least the discipline of our military art of the people's struggle, an object of the party's and its branches' work.

The teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha for strengthening discipline in the entire life of the country and in the army open new horizons daily, so that we can evaluate this problem as a link in a single chain and as a party of the whole complex of all tasks, always giving priority to persuasive work carried out patiently and by putting our heads together, with the aim of better understanding the inner world of the cadre, soldier, reservist and others; to better know their ideopolitical, military and professional level, their psychology, desires, tendencies, and mentality. We must go about our work so that our man will act as a devoted soldier of the people and socialism everywhere and in all circumstances.

In this way persuasive work more deeply imbeds in people's awareness a revolutionary understanding of conscientious discipline, which is completely different from the formal discipline of the bourgeois-revisionist armies, where arrogance, pretentiousness, violence, hatred and lies are dominant, which changes the soldier into a mechanical follower of orders and which encourages at the same time servility, careerism, arrogance, technocracy, and many other 'isms' which are the result of the bourgeois-revisionist ideology and the capitalist system itself.

To strengthen discipline we must act in the districts as we do in the units. The lack of self-criticism in some cases by some communists or responsible cadres in a unit, work center, cooperative and elsewhere, toward disciplinary problems, and the tendencies which are sometimes noticed of shifting responsibility onto one another, are being criticized as manifestations which do not serve the fulfillment of production or defense tasks.

The further integration of defense problems with those of production, also in the future in light of the party's teachings, will be further embodied in the raising of a sense of responsibility in the party organs and basic organizations in the districts, army and their branches, to further strengthen discipline in every structure of our people's army. An even more active coordination by army and district for this problem. Through united actions, exchange of experience, dissemination of advanced experience which is found everywhere, better theoretical and practical measures for raising the military-ideopolitical and pedagogical level of cadres in all structures, will surely advance toward a deeper and wider understanding and more active and responsible action in implementing the requirements of our military art of people's struggle.

The strengthening of military discipline as well as discipline in the entire life of the country requires continuous and comprehensive political, ideological, military, organizational and administrative work. In the complex of these measures, an important role is played by the work of the active or reserve cadre in all structures of our defense with the wide masses of personnel. The spiritual ties with the masses, deeply knowing the problems which disturb personnel, living with them closely with a proletarian mind and spirit, educating them by their own example, continually asking for the masses' opinions, always giving an account of work, increasing the demand for accounts on the basis of the party's teachings will further mobilize personnel of all structures for strengthening discipline, regulations, compactness and militant readiness. It will lead to further raising the authority of the cadres themselves so that a continuous revolutionary attitude toward tasks, people and work will be achieved for communist education.

U.S. REJECTION OF BREZHNEV INITIATIVE SCORED

AU181618 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 18 Mar 82

[BTA observer Todor Stoyanov commentary -- "Washington: 'No' Again"]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Mar (BTA) -- Once again the White House said "no" to Mr Leonid Brezhnev's new peace initiatives. The world has heard it as many times as Kremlin has proposed a sensible and necessary step. Without being surprising or sensational, this denial gives, nevertheless, grounds for a growing anxiety.

Reduction of political language to permanent negation in our time testifies neither to responsibility, nor to understanding of the principal thing -- the gradual and patient untying through negotiations and goodwill the numerous knots of the US-revived confronation. In order to be realistic, politics should permanently comply with the chief factor for preservation of peace and revival of detente -- the Soviet-American relations. One should entertain no illusions that the main axis of this gigantic process can be sought outside these relations.

Washington's stance that Soviet-American relations can be developed on the basis of the White House dictatorship is, to put it mildly, unrealistic. The politicians, who approach unprejudiced the contemporary world, understand that Reagan's approach from the position of strength is inapplicable to the Soviet Union. Mankind lives in the time of balance, and to say "no" to everything which maintains at present the balance of forces and itself carries the trends towards their balanced reduction, is extremely unwise. Reagan's "no" again means slavery to the dangerous illusion that a military superiority over the Soviet Union is possible.

Apparently the White House under Reagan's rule has chosen the road of adventurism. And not only Kremlin warns of this. Some influential political voices have been raised in America, along with the unfolding of a movement among its citizens, ringing the bell of alarm and insisting on the freezing of the nuclear potentials. At the birth of the American republic two centuries ago they used to say that a government which cannot preserve peace is no government.... And Reagan's government seems to be striving solely for destruction of peace!

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT STARA ZAGORA

AU182010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Summary] "The parliamentary delegation of the Soviet Union led by Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, which is visiting Bulgaria, arrived in Stara Zagora this afternoon. The delegation was accompanied by Stanko Todorov and Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria."

Kolyu Georgiev, chairman of the municipal people's council, proclaimed Solomentsev as honorary citizen of Stara Zagora for his services toward developing and strengthening the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. The guests visited the Robotica-Bero scientific and production combine and later attended a meeting on the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship organized at the data storage plant. Vasil Nedev, first secretary of the okrug party committee, and Mikhail Solomentsev delivered speeches. Solomentsev spoke in Russian and emphasized that Bulgarian-Soviet relations are based on equality, friendship, mutual assistance and socialist internationalism.

ZHIVKOV SPEECH AT BURGAS PLENUM REPORTED

AU162132 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Mar 82 p 1-2

[Excerpts] An expanded plenum of the Burgas Okrug BCP Committee is taking place in Burgas. This is the second day of the plenum, which is being held at Comrade Todor Zhivkov's initiative.

Greeted by prolonged applause, Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered an address. He expressed his high appreciation of the plenum's work and stressed that the main trends defined in the program on agricultural development in the okrug are correct.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov examined certain crucial problems concerning agricultural development, which must be resolved within the forthcoming years. He emphasized that it is a task of primary importance to increase the output in all agricultural crops. The land must be even more efficiently utilized, the irrigation systems, as well as the available technical equipment and tools, and the food processing enterprises must serve the agricultural sector more effectively. A comprehensive new approach is needed to cope with these problems.

Dwelling on questions connected with the rentability of agricultural production, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that there are a number of factors in our country likely to increase this profitability. The new economic approach, the conurbation systems which have been established, the capital investments, which must be concentrated on projects having the greatest economic impact -- these are the most important of the aforementioned factors. This is precisely where the reserves exist.

The first party and state leader devoted particular attention to increasing the efficiency factor in cultivating the land by pointing out the necessity of obtaining two harvests per plot unit.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov closed his address by stressing that the party organs and organizations must become the managing and moving forces in implementing the new tasks facing our agricultural sector. The members of the National Agrarian Union and the Komsomol must become widely involved in this important task.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech was heard with great attention and received with stormy applause.

ZIMBABWE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS

Arrival 15 Mar

AU152005 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 15 Mar (BTA) -- Today a parliamentary delegation of Zimbabwe headed by Mr (Didymus Mutasa), speaker of the House of Assembly of the Parliament, arrived here. The guests were welcomed by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and by other Bulgarian officials. Tomorrow the parliamentarians from Zimbabwe will start talks with Mr Stanko Todorov. Their one week programme provides for meetings with state and economic high-ranking figures and a tour round the counties (?of Plovdiv and Blagoevgrad).

Talks With Todorov

AU161030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] The visiting parliamentary delegation from Zimbabwe, headed by (Didymus Mutasa), (?speaker of the House of Assembly), visited the Bulgarian National Assembly today. Talks with the National Assembly leadership began, chaired by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo. Earlier this morning, the parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Zimbabwe laid a wreath at the unknown soldier's monument.

Todorov Gives Dinner

AU162054 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, has given an official dinner at the Lozenets residence in honor of the parliamentary delegation of Zimbabwe led by (Didimus Mutasa), chairman of the lower chamber of the Parliament. Comrade Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, National Assembly deputies and deputy ministers also attended the dinner, which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

U.S. REACTION TO BREZHNEV PROPOSALS CRITICIZED

LD190956 Prague CTK in English 0822 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 19 Mar (CTK) -- Soviet peace proposals delivered by Leonid Brezhnev at the congress of Soviet trade unions have been swept away in Washington with such rapidity that a question has arisen whether those in the White House studied them thoroughly enough, RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

Commenting on the response with which the proposals met in bourgeois mass media, the daily said that the West European public got a new convincing proof of U.S. unwillingness to hold talks. Moreover, just at a time when the Soviet Union submitted its new peace proposals, new reports came from Washington proving that the United States plans a "limited" nuclear war in Europe.

The strength of the peace and anti-war movement in a number of capitalist states is increasing, ever more people in Western Europe and elsewhere in the world come out against armament and against nuclear weapons in particular, the daily stressed. "Reactionary scribblers can disgrace the Soviet proposals as they wish, add fabrications and invent inept excuses. For every unbiased man it remains clear that the Soviet Union called on the United States to negotiate an agreement on the problem of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe under such conditions which deserve only respect and appreciation," RUDE PRAVO said.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK BEGINS MOSCOW VISIT

Report on Departure

LD181142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, today left for a visit to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He will have a working meeting with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs.

Meeting with Gromyko

LD181744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, conferred with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs in Moscow today. Comrade Chnoupek started his working visit in the USSR today.

HOFFMANN SPEAKS AT USSR TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS

For Soviet media coverage of the activities of the Czechoslovak delegation at the 17th congress of Soviet trade unions taking place in the Kremlin, including an account of the address by the leader of the delegation, Karel Hoffmann, at the congress on 17 March, see the Political & Social Developments section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT for 18 March, and subsequent issues.

PRESS COMMENT ON U.S. ROLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

LD180956 Prague CTK in English 0810 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 18 Mar (CTK) -- "The CIA is stepping up its 'psychological war' against Nicaragua, using various organizations and platforms," today's RUDE PRAVO said.

"The INTER-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (IAPA), for instance, offers Latin American newspapers money for 'modernization'. In fact, the CIA money is to give it influence on the papers' policy. The 'modernization' of printing offices is to help lower the number of printing workers among whom progressive forces traditionally have a strong position. The papers under CIA control then become bases for spreading misinformation, including public opinion against progressive parties, and undermine positions of governments which decided to follow the progressive path," the daily stressed.

The daily recalled CIA's activity in Chile at a (?time when a strong) opposition was formed against President Allende in the Chilean Army, comparing it to the present anti-Cuban and anti-Nicaraguan campaign.

The United States accuses Nicaragua of "inciting unrest in El Salvador," the aim of which is to create a situation which would justify a military intervention in Nicaragua and cover CIA subversive actions there, the daily concluded.

The Slovak daily PRAVDA wrote today that the ever fiercer attacks of American imperialism against the Sandinist revolution signal Washington's fears that Nicaragua's example will attract other Central American nations struggling for freedom and national independence.

The American "peace plan" for Central America tries to present the anti-American moods in Latin America as a symptom of a global East-West confrontation. The "plan" is to conceal the fact that the U.S. administration is creating in the region a dangerous hotbed of tension and threatens peace, PRAVDA said.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES U.S. ROLE AT MADRID CSCE

LD160936 Prague CTK in English 0827 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 16 Mar (CTK) -- The United States and its NATO allies are fully responsible for the Madrid meeting's failure to successfully conclude its procedure in the spring months and for its adjournment. Instead of seeking mutually acceptable solution in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, they opted for the path of confrontation and sabotage of the talks, RUDE PRAVO said today.

"The stereotyped anti-Polish and anti-Soviet addresses at the Madrid meeting, which were planned beforehand showed at the same time that the United States makes full use of NATO to organize a collective interference in internal affairs of other countries and also to enforce upon its European members such political line which is contrary to the vital interests of West European nations," the daily said, and added that "these nations demand a halt to the arms race, continuation of the policy of detente and development of the all-European process started in Helsinki."

RUDE PRAVO stressed that Czechoslovakia and other socialist states which are the most consistent defenders of this process will do everything also in this situation to ensure that the results of the Madrid meeting are not marred and that after the resumption of the talks next November the talks could be successfully completed in the interest of peace, security and cooperation in the world.

PZPR COLLEGE RECTOR DISCUSSES RIGHTWINGERS

LD160920 Prague CTK in English 0821 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 16 Mar (CTK) -- "We want to train educated and modest party cadres which will take their place in the front line of the struggle for overcoming the crisis and for the further development of socialism in Poland," Norbert Michna, rector of the Social Sciences College of the Polish United Workers Party said in an interview with RUDE PRAVO.

He noted that supporters of right-wing social democratism represented by a group which was not big, but very noisy and aggressive, made their way to the college in the recent period. The same people had established various contacts with the centres of right-wing socialist democracy as well as Trotskyism in the West already long before August 1980.

Norbert Michna said that if the school was to fulfill its mission as an ideological institution of the Marxist-Leninist party it was necessary first to create preconditions in its teaching staff. Leading posts are now held mostly by young erudite people loyal to the party. At the same time a greater stress has been put in the curricula on the struggle against anti-communism and anti-Sovietism.

OPERATION OF NEW MANAGEMENT SYSTEM CONSIDERED

AU171336 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by Assistant Prof Jaroslav Koci, candidate of sciences and Slovak deputy minister of agriculture and food, in the column "Economic Policy": "Now There Is No Time for Waiting About; on the First Experience in Implementing the Improved System of Planned Management in Agriculture"]

[Excerpts] The first experience shows that -- apart from certain problems of method -- the most difficult thing will be to find and master a new approach to planning and management in the entire agricultural-industrial complex. The main thing is that all interested partners should jointly look for realistic starting points in resolving open problems.

We already have such examples, both in the research sphere, and in the cooperation of certain engineering and agricultural enterprises in ensuring the production of certain kinds of agricultural technology, spare parts and so forth. We encounter similar examples of cooperation also in other production sectors. However, the shortcoming lies in the fact that this cooperation is based on the initiative of individual enterprises and is badly organized, showing a number of complications and difficulties which limit its scope. These weaken the orientation of its content, thus cutting down its effect in resolving the key needs of the development of the agriculture and food industry.

Naturally, nobody expected the current practices to change overnight, or immediately after 1 January 1982 when the changes became valid. Also, the necessary prerequisites had not been established for this. On the other hand we cannot be satisfied with the fact that, in a number of instances, old methods continued to be used for setting up the plan for 1982. But this should not lead to passivity, or even to casting doubts on the adopted measures.

To a certain extent, it is also due to our ministries that even the limited possibilities provided for the new appraoch to creating the 1982 plan have not been utilized in all places. The ministries did not prepare the middle management links and individual consumer organizations for their new roles well in advance. Likewise, they did not devote sufficient attention to the running control of how the individual management links proceed in ensuring the plans. We must learn our lesson from all this; all the more so, since in the immediate future we will have to start working out the draft plan for 1983. The shortcomings of plan elaboration for 1982 should not be repeated any more.

Addressing certain enterprises, we should add that the scope they have been given for creating their own plans must not be understood -- as happened in some places during the working-out of the draft plan -- as meaning that they should use this scope for limiting more exacting production, or even decreasing their attention to the systematic enhancement of the intensity of production. Such behavior would contradict the intentions of the adopted measures and the line set by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum.

But it would also not correspond to the interests of the enterprises and their working collectives, because the set of economic tools and the principles of monetary incentives provide advantages for those enterprises which undertake exacting tasks and also ensure their successful accomplishment.

Since the economic tools will affect the behavior of enterprises under the new conditions of material incentives more actively than in the past, the ministries and middle management links must analyze their effectiveness more systematically and consistently, and also react more flexibly to possible deviations from the intentions formulated in their operations.

Thus the transition to a more efficient method of planning and management will not be easy either for enterprises, or for higher management links. Apart from expert knowledge, it also requires the political awareness of executives, and cannot make do without a favorable atmosphere in the enterprises and individual management links. The creation of such an atmosphere must be contributed to by the party organizations, which must deepen their political-organizational, educational and control acitivites.

WINTER WEATHER AFFECTS CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

AU171723 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Demands on Employees in Construction"]

[Excerpts] The fact that this year the construction sector has 14 percent less diesel fuel at its disposal than it had in 1981 is one of the basic conditions that has to be considered, although the further expansion of the entire sector must be ensured. The smaller quantity of energy must not slow down the plan fulfillment -- on the contrary, it must become an impetus for unearthing all untapped potential.

One has to search, in the first place, for further possibilities to make all operations comprehensively economical.

This year many employees in the construction sector, for whom work was not prepared, were forced to take part of their annual leave. In the existing situation this was a certain solution, but this cannot become a general and lasting principle. After all, we are striving to create conditions in the construction sector which would make it possible to reduce the impact of the unfavorable winter weather to the minimum. The advancing technological progress will contribute to that, but the greatest task is to be tackled by the organizers of the construction processes.

The construction sector will also have some exceptional tasks in the future, when it will have to cope with all the unpleasant effects of the winter. Such a project at present is the construction of the Dukovany nuclear powerplant. The state of its construction progress has made a smooth continuation of the most important building processes impossible. Much of the work, especially the work of the welders, was suspended because cracking welds were invalidating the effort expended. This has caused a certain deficit in the plan fulfillment, which influenced the fulfillment of tasks in the entire construction sector, a deficit which will have to be made up for as soon as possible.

The results of the month of February indicate that the majority of the construction enterprises have embarked upon the correct path in this respect. They reduced the deficit from January by about one-fourth. The working people understand the necessity of eliminating the delays as rapidly as possible. They are working on the weekends, and the longer days make it possible to prolong the workday.

FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER LAMBSDORFF VISITS

Meets Mittag

LD171852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 17 Mar (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Count Otto Lambsdorff, economics minister of the FRG, had a talk today.

The exchange of views took place as a result of the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG, at Werbellinsee last December. Questions of further developing trade relations between the GDR and FRG in their mutual interests were discussed.

State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the SED Central Committee, Dieter von Wuerzen, state secretary in the FRG Ministry of Economics, and Klaus Boelling, head of the FRG's permanent representation in the GDR, also took part in the talk.

Meets Soelle

LD181542 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1517 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Leipzig, 18 Mar (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle today received Federal Economics Minister Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, who is visiting the Leipzig Spring Fair. During their discussion, questions of further developing and promoting trade and economic relations between the GDR and the FRG were discussed.

EDITORIAL ON VISIT BY PLO'S 'ARAFAT ISSUED

AU161145 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Linked in Firm Solidarity With the Palestinian People: On Yasir 'Arafat's Friendship Visit to the GDR"]

[Text] The official friendship visit paid this week by the PLO delegation under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership to our republic has turned into an impressive demonstration of the traditional close relations of anti-imperialist solidarity between the GDR and the PLO-led Arab people of Palestine. Proof of this was Erich Honecker's talks with the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the armed forces, marked by cordial friendship and mutual understanding, and the internationalist affinity of our entire people with the PLO which our guests were able to feel at every step.

The friendship among our peoples has deep and strong roots. It is closely linked with the Palestinian liberation struggle which has always been supported by the socialist German state. The GDR has always regarded the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, and it is recognized as such despite all imperialist machinations. Another important step is the agreement on elevating the PLO representation in the GDR, which has enjoyed diplomatic status for 4 years already, to the rank of an embassy.

"The GDR will not slacken its support for the just cause of the Palestinian people," Erich Honecker underscored during the visit of the PLO delegation. "Our relations are marked by the joint aspiration to a new world in which an end is put to the imperialist desire for predominance and oppression of peoples and in which sovereignty, mutual respect, justice and solidarity are decisive."

And Yasir 'Arafat affirmed: "Our Palestinian people who have sacrificed ten thousands of people for their holy right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to founding an independent state on their national territory, feel a deep obligation and confidence with respect to the cordial, militant relations which link them with the GDR people and leadership."

When discussing the world situation the statesmen, as can be seen from the joint communique on the visit, expressed their great concern over the tremendous exacerbation of the international situation brought about by the adventurous confrontation and stepped-up armament course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly in the United States. They denounced the planned deployment of nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe; the decision on manufacturing the neutron weapon in the United States; the forming of armed forces for intervention; the creation of new U.S. military bases; and the abuse of the internal development in People's Poland as a pretext for aggravating the policy of threats and boycott and for open interference in Poland's affairs.

At the same time, both sides paid tribute to the peace policy of the socialist states as the realistic alternative to this dangerous policy, and stressed their joint determination to continue to constructively contribute to improving the international situation. It is possible through the resolute joint struggle of the peoples, of all peace-loving and democratic forces against the imperialist policy of confrontation, unleashing conflicts, arms race and interference in the states' international affairs, to achieve further progress in consolidating international security, Erich Honecker and Yasir 'Arafat emphasized.

Naturally the discussion of the situation in the Middle East occupied a great deal of the talks. Both statesmen resolutely opposed the reinforcement of the military presence of U.S. imperialism, its attempts at achieving hegemony over the states of that region and at subordinating them to the goals of its confrontation course. They described this policy as another step in acutely endangering world peace, and the states' security and sovereignty in that region. They denounced the particularly dangerous agreement between the United States and Israel on the "strategic alliance" which is aimed against the Palestinian and all other peoples of the area, as well as the policy pursued by Israel of annexing Arab and Palestinian territories.

It is emphatically reaffirmed in the joint communique: "An inalienable prerequisite for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict on a just basis, and with the participation of the PLO on the basis of equal rights, are the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Jerusalem, and the assertion of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to setting up an independent state. The Palestinian issue is and remains the key to a stable solution to the Middle East conflict."

Erich Honecker valued the abroad international recognition of the PLO as a success of its effective political activity and of the effective support by the socialist states, and of all the forces in the world coming out for peace and independence.

The two sides reiterated their support for the Lebanese people and the national Lebanese forces in their heroic struggle against Israeli aggression. They denounced Israel's most recent decision to annex the Golan Heights, which they regard as an inseparable component part of the Syrian Arab Republic; Israel's actions contrary to international law to change the status of Jerusalem, and to establish Israeli settlements in the occupied territories; the intensification of reprisals and of racial discrimination; the profaning of Arab assets in these areas; and the efforts to carry on the Camp David policy and the so-called autonomy solution which is intended to deprive the Palestinian people of their rights and to prevent their setting up an independent state.

The Soviet Union's proposal for convening an international conference for the solution of the Palestinian and Middle East problem is welcomed as a suitable road toward solving the Palestinian problem on the basis of the appropriate UN resolutions. Erich Honecker valued the activities of the states of the "National Front of Steadfastness and Resistance" for the defense of the national interests of the Arab peoples against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, as well as against capitulationism. The two statesmen expressed their conviction that it is in the vital interests of the Arab peoples to consolidate the friendship with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community.

The joint communique also registers identical positions with respect to other important international problems. This concern, among other things, the security of the states of the Arab Peninsula and the Gulf, the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and solidarity with the struggle of the peoples in the south of Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean region.

During his friendship visit, Yasir 'Arafat appreciated the successes of our people achieved under SED leadership in the further fashioning of the developed socialist society, in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. He stressed the GDR's contribution to the consolidation of world peace and expressed his high appreciation for the internationalist solidarity with the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and reaction. He expressed sincere gratitude to the GDR party-state leadership and people for the selfless solidaristic support for the struggle of the PLO and the Palestinian people.

During their friendship visit, Yasir 'Arafat and his comrades were able once more to experience that the internationalist support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people is a firm component part of the GDR's foreign policy, which is based on anti-imperialist solidarity; and moreover, that in this field, too, our state policy also coincides with our people's thoughts and actions.

The development of the friendship among the two peoples is inseparably linked with the numerous meetings between Erich Honecker and Yasir 'Arafat. It was agreed during the visit of the Palestinian statesman to continue and intensify these meetings and contacts. There is no doubt that the further development of the fruitful cooperation between our republic and the PLO is in the deepest interests of both peoples and in the interest of peace and social progress.

GREETINGS TO AFGHAN PARTY CONGRESS REPORTED

AU161807 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings address to the first national congress of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA]. The message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, reads as follows:

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and all working people of the GDR, I convey fraternal greetings to the delegates of the first PDPA national congress.

Your national congress is an important event in the life of the friendly Afghan people. The SED and the people of the GDR follow with great attention and sympathy the great efforts of the PDPA to strengthen the revolutionary achievements, to secure peace in the region and to carry out peaceful construction work in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Firmly allied in the struggle against the imperialist confrontation course, for disarmament and detente, the SED will continue to universally develop and deepen the fraternal relations with the revolutionary vanguard of the Afghan people, the PDPA.

Dear comrades, we want to assure you of our firm solidarity in your difficult struggle for peace and social progress.

We wish the first PDPA national congress successful deliberations.

CLERGY, PUBLIC FIGURES DISCUSS PEACE PROBLEMS

DW191329 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] In Potsdam today theologians, church dignitaries and representatives of religious congregations together with personages of social life and scientists discussed the responsibility for peace and disarmament. The meeting of the work group of Christian circles at the National Council and the Potsdam Bezirk Committee of the National Front was attended by the president of the National Council, Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz. The discussion was very decisively marked by the appreciation of and active support for our socialist state's peace policy.

[First unidentified speaker -- begin recording] At a meeting of ministers held in Kalau recently at the invitation of our central work group, the work group of Christian circles at the Cottbus Bezirk Committee of the National Front, we discussed the problems of peace very frankly. We demanded, among other things, that the nature of imperialism be made even more clear so as to be better able to point to the serious threat to peace in our talks with the people.

[Second unidentified speaker] We must make sure that every citizen makes his personal contribution to the support of the GDR's domestic and foreign policy and recognizes this as his active contribution to peace. In this connection we consider talks with young Christians as being important who serve peace by serving in the NVA.

[Third unidentified speaker] I may say with a good conscience that the GDR citizens of Jewish faith appreciate that we live in a state where the highest goal of a socialist system to do everything in its power for the preservation and safeguarding of peace as well as for the wellbeing of the people is one of its most important tasks. Taking part in the shaping of this society we have found a real homestead in the GDR.. [end recording]

The closing speech was given by Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz. [Begin recording] The thousandfold daily talks among our citizens breathe the spirit of peace in our country. The protection of honest work and the defense of our borders by the people's soldiers is peace service. The fact that at today's meeting, too, the necessity of our fatherland's military protection as well as of civil defense has been endorsed in principle makes it certainly worth our reflecting on peace. We highly appreciate the contribution of our Christian fellow-citizens, including a growing number of ministers and theologians, at the National Front committees, the housing communities and the people's representations. We are confident that by cooperating responsibly they will also in the future further our deeply humanist economic and social policy. [end recording]

CEMA'S FADDEYEV MEETS KLEIBER AT LEIPZIG FAIR

LD190016 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Nikolay Faddeyev, CEMA secretary, visited the Leipzig Spring Fair today to brief himself on the scientific-technological level of products of several GDR combines and on their work inside CEMA. At the stand of the agricultural machinery combine Fortschritt he was welcomed by Guenter Kleiber, candidate of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Nikolay Faddeyev emphasized that the high production level of GDR agricultural machinery is an important basis for the further development of agriculture of the socialist countries.

GULYAS, PCP'S CUNHAL ADDRESS RALLY IN PORTUGAL

AU181403 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Mar 82 p 3

[Report on speeches by MSZMP Central Committee member Sandor Gulyas and PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal at a 12 March freindship rally in Santa Iria de Azoia in Portugal: "The MSZMP Delegation in Portugal; Mass Friendship Rally in Honor of the Delegation"]

[Text] On Friday, the MSZMP Central Committee delegation participated in an ardent friendship rally, which stretched into the night hours, in Santa Iria de Azoia, an industrial town of the red zone near Lisbon.

Slogans hailing MSZMP-PCP (Portuguese Communist Party) friendship and proletarian internationalism adorned the presidential platform of the jam-packed great hall, bedecked with Hungarian and Portuguese banners, of the 1 August cultural center. Amid an enthusiastic ovation of the local communists, the PCP secretary general and the rest of the members of the negotiating delegation led by him took their places alongside the MSZMP delegation at the Presidium. Sandor Gulyas, a representative of the MSZMP, was the first to address the friendship rally.

Sandor Gulyas' Speech

In his preamble, Sandor Gulyas conveyed the sincere sympathy and solidarity of the Hungarian people with the Portuguese patriots struggling to defend revolutionary achievements, and for democracy and social progress. He paid tribute to the PCP's consistent policy, which is based on principled foundations and makes allowances for Portugal's characteristics, and its activity in the interests of the working people.

He continued by noting: The international situation has become aggravated in a particularly threatening manner today. The reason the policy of detente, which is beneficial and desirable for all peoples, has become endangered is the fact that aggressive imperialist circles have launched a frontal attack to upset the international balance of power, he said.

As a member of the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact, Hungary is using its best endeavors for a continuation of the policy of detente and curtailment of the arms race, declared Sandor Gulyas, adding: "We are of the opinion that it is necessary for the most diverse political forces which are prepared to defend European peace and security to cooperate, and that such cooperation is, indeed, possible."

Perhaps never since World War II has the defense of European peace and socialism been so closely linked as today, in connection with the Polish crisis and the events taking place around it, said Sandor Gulyas. Hungary intends to contribute, through material, moral and political support accorded to the Polish adherents of socialism, to overcoming Poland's internal difficulties and a consolidation of economic and political conditions, he said.

Sandor Gulyas then dwelt on timely issues of the international communist and workers movement. He stressed that the circumstances of the international class struggle are becoming more difficult and complex in the long term today, which enhances the significance of the unity of the international communist movement from the viewpont of social progress. Parties are independent and determine their policy and strategy themselves. However, national and international factors are exerting a dialectical reciprocal effect also with regard to the communist movement. In addition to assuming responsibility for their own workers class, this also requires a commitment to the common cause. All that presupposes a creative exchange of views and a bilateral and multilateral dialogue among parties, relations based on mutual respect and equal rights, and internationalist solidarity, stressed Sandor Gulyas.

Alvaro Cunhal's Speech

Following the MSZMP representative's address, which was received with great approval, Alvaro Cunhal made a speech. The PCP secretary general emphasized that the Portuguese communists always appraise the new socialist reality of the socialist countries, including Hungary, and study both the favorable and the negative experiences of the parties concerned on a principled, internationalist class basis. In judging manifestations, they never lose sight of the fact that the struggle is being waged against capitalism and for socialism. Thus, in addition to the mistakes already analyzed by the PZPR, the PCP is also aware of the counterrevolutionary process in the Polish events, which only reactionary circles and those under their influence can regard as a "new model of socialism." The Portuguese communists approve the fact that the Polish comrades have barred the path of the counterrevolution and defended the socialist system, stressed the speaker, adding that it is up to the Polish comrades alone to decide when to lift the state of emergency.

The PCP secretary general recalled: Imperialism exploits any means -- thus also the pretext of the Polish developments at the moment -- to separate the Soviet Union and the socialist countries from the rest of the revolutionary forces. However, the Portuguese communists make their relations even tighter with the socialist countries' communist and workers parties. The PCP is familiar with the fact that each country has its characteristics, but it knows as well that there are also universally valid experiences of socialist consturction. Therefore, Alvaro Cunhal stressed, the laboratory concepts that proclaim some sole true socialism, while it is not captialism they oppose but the socialist countries, cannot be regarded as "new paths leading to socialism."

Those concepts even disavow the name socialist in the socialist countries, while they speak of "democratic socialist achievements of advanced capitalist countries"; that is, they acknowledge that there is socialism under the socialist societies.

The international communist and workers movement does not have any kind of a center, but, while they are truly completely independent and autonomous, the fraternal parties are linked by fundamental objectives and class interests, the identity of a common Marxist-Leninist ideology and proletarian internationalist solidarity, declared Cunhal, adding: Nevertheless, there are some parties that regard themselves as communist parties that protest their "independence" and "autonomy" not so much to define their own orientation, but rather to act against the international communist movement and justify the fact that, instead of the communist parties, they are developing closer relations with the social democratic parties, bracket together the United States and the Soviet Union, and attack the socialist countries and intervene in their domestic affairs. Yet, when they receive a critical rejoinder to this, they themselves grievously protest against an alleged intervention. All this shows precisely the fact that these parties evidently yield to the ideological pressure of our enemies and, in this sense, are threatened by the peril that they could lose their independence and autonomy, noted the PCP secretary general, stressing that the PCP, for its part, will never be a party that is communist in name, but social democratic in its ideology.

The PCP will remain communist also with regard to its practice and continue actively to stand up for the cooperation, unity and mutual solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the communist parties struggling in the capitalist countries and the national liberation movements.

Analyzing his country's domestic political position, the PCP secretary general then noted that the large-scale mass movements initiated by the PCP have forced the rightest government coalition and the wing of the Socialist Party leadership collaborating with it onto the defensive. The vacillations of some democratic circles and certain organs of state authority notwithstanding, it can be established that agreement is becoming increasingly prevalent among the democratic forces on what the PCP, for its part, has been long proposing:

That, even before the modification of the Constitution planned by reaction -- which endangers the achievements of the revolution and institutions -- the government should be induced to resign, parliament should be disbanded and, entrusting their execution to a suitable caretaker government that guarantees an honest vote, new elections should be called, stated Alvaro Cunhal.

HORN VISITS MOSCOW, MEETS CPSU OFFICIALS

LD171832 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 17 Mar (MTI) -- Gyula Horn, deputy head of the Foreign Department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, visited Moscow on March 15-17 at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

The Hungarian visitor was received by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and secretary of the CC. He held talks with Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU CC, and Anatoliy Chernyayev, alternate member of the CPSU CC, deputy head of the International Department, about timely issues of the world situation and the international communist and working class movement. Guyla Horn also had discussions with Georgiy Arbatov, member of the CPSU CC and director of the USA and Canada Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

ARGENTINA, U.S. HOLD TALKS ON CENTRAL AMERICA

LD171844 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 17 Mar 82

[MTI correspondent Pal Bokor report]

[Text] Washington, 17 Mar (MTI) -- Secret talks are going on between the United States and Argentina about a joint military action in Salvador and Nicaragua.

MTI's Washington correspondent has learned from well-informed American sources that Argentinian generals have assured the American Government several times in the past months: They are ready to participate in a "punitive action" against the Salvadoran left-wing or the Nicaraguan Sandinist Government, if the United States resolves itself to open intervention.

The American Government has received indications from the new Argentinian Government led by Leopoldo Galtieri that Argentina -- with appropriate American assistance -- is capable of sending an expeditionary force of 15,000 to Central America to finish with the left which threatens the military regimes.

According to the quoted sources, such large-scale actions are not planned in the White House at the moment. But it is uncertain what the White House will decide following the March 28 elections in Salvador, as many in the official circles already clearly see that the elections cannot lead to the desired result.

In case Washington decides on a direct military intervention on the side of the Salvadoran Duarte regime, the Argentinian troops can participate in the interventions which would thus become "international". Washington also counts on the participation of Guatemala and Honduras. Recently, a general from Honduras -- a former head of state -- assured the American Government through confidential channels that although Honduras cannot send soldiers because of domestic policy reasons, it "undertakes" to hermetically seal the inland frontiers of the country.

Because of the distance of several thousand kilometres and the internal political problems, the mentioned Washington sources consider sending Argentinian troops into Central America as conceivable, but less probable even in case Congress forbids sending American troops to Salvador because of the election victory of the Salvadoran ultra-left or because of other reasons.

WARSAW RADIO ANNOUNCES SEJM TO MEET 25-26 MAR

LD181906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 20th session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic 25-26 March of this year.

The agenda envisages a government report on current issues pertaining to Polish foreign policy; a government report on the current situation in agriculture; a report by the Commission for Forestry and the Timber Industry, the Commission for Legislative Work and the Commission for Agriculture and the Food Economy on government draft statutes for the protection of agricultural and forest land and on the integration [scalanie] of land; a report by the Commission for Legislative Work and by the Commission for Agriculture and the Food Economy on government draft statutes on amending the civil code statute, on lifting the statute dealing with regulations governing the ownership of farms and on amending the civil proceedings code statute; a report by the Commission for Legislative Work on deputies' draft statutes dealing with amending the statute in the Polish People's Republic and dealing with the state tribunal; a report by the Commission for Administration, Regional Economy and Environmental Protection and by the Commission for Legislative Work on the draft statute which has been submitted by the Council of State concerning the standardization of the dates when the terms of office of people's councils at primary and voivodship level expire (?and) in the matter of setting up a socio-economic council attached to the Sejm which was submitted by the commission for matters of workers' self-management at enterprises, by the commission for the economic plan, budget and finances and by the commission for legislative work; a draft resolution on the matter of setting up a socio-economic council attached to the Sejm, and deputies' written and verbal questions.

COMMUNIQUE NOTES 'CRIMINAL ARMED ORGANIZATION'

LD181442 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Mar (PAP) -- The Polish Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI prints today a communique by the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office containing information on the legal proceedings launched in Poland last week against persons accused of violating martial law regulations or of committing criminal offences.

The document states that in the past week summary investigating proceedings were launched by military prosecutors against 100 persons. In the same time, acts of indictment against 103 persons were filed with military courts. Simultaneously, military courts passed sentences on 43 persons, acquitted 2 persons and discontinued legal proceedings against one person.

Among the lately launched legal proceedings the communique mentions the investigation against 9 persons involved in the assassination of Police Sergeant Zdzislaw Karos. Some of them are also suspected of belonging to a criminal armed organization, which they call "Armed Forces of Underground Poland", and of committing two assaults on soldiers and robbing arms.

Other freshly started investigations mentioned in the document are those against Janusz Siarkowski, unemployed, who is suspected of founding in Walbrzych and directing the activity of an illegal organization of "neofascists" engaged in manufacturing and spreading leaflets and other materials directed against the socio-political system of People's Poland, and against Tomasz Sokolewicz, secondary school student in Warsaw, who is suspected of participating in the activity of an illegal organization engaged in desecrating monuments and disseminating illegal publications.

The communique also mentions cases in which two railwaymen received one year suspended sentence each for abandonment of work in militarized work establishments.

RAKOWSKI CHAIRS SOCIOPOLITICAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD182224 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Today, under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, a session of the Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee was held. Deputy Premier Prof Edward Kowalczyk also took part. The committee acquainted itself with the current soicopolitical situation in the country.

During the committee's session a draft law on proceedings against juveniles was discussed. The number of juveniles against whom penal proceedings are being conducted has shown a continuing tendency to decrease over recent years. At the same time, however, there are circumstances that testify to a considerable increase in the demoralization [demoralizacja] of those juveniles who go before the courts.

The draft starts from the assumption that the parents are the first and chief educators of the younger generation and bear responsibility on this count. That is also why it is proposed that sanctions [sankje] be introduced against those parents who neglect their parental duties. The planned law ascribes the right to make binding decisions in essential matters relating to the child to family courts alone. The means anticipated to be applied to juveniles, the scope of which has been considerably enlarged, have a prophylactic and educational character. But their application will be directed exclusively in accordance with the good of the juvenile and is made dependent on educational needs. The committee also carried out a preliminary discussion of the draft law on proceedings against persons who are of legal age and who shirk work and study.

The committee pronounced a positive opinion on the draft resolution of the Council of Ministers relating to services from employees' vacation funds. Its preliminary calculations indicate, for instance, that the average cost of sending someone on a 2-week vacation will rise from Z2,100 to as much as Z6,000. In this situation it has become an urgent task to ascertain the size of payments for vacations or for prophylactic and sanatorial treatments for old-age and other pensioners. Thus the decision was made to maintain the subsidy on services of the EWWP. [expansion not given].

However, questions connected with the increased prices of sending a person on a vacation to rest which are paid for by the work enterprises or by individuals will be reviewed at a further session of the sociopolitical committee of the Council of Ministers.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSION

LD182134 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] An assessment of the implementation of socioeconomic tasks since the start of this year was made at a session of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers. The session was chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski.

The period of January and February of this year and the forecast for the fulfillment of tasks in the first quarter were reviewed. It was stated that the falling production rate is slowing. However, the fall in production in the processing industry continues to be considerable, especially at enterprises basing their output on imported raw and other materials. The situation in the mineral extraction field is more favorable. By 15 March, 39.3 million tons of coal had been extracted. This is 5.8 million tons more than in the same period last year. This has made it possible to supply the most important needs of industry, to ensure an increase in supplies for domestic market customers and also to increase exports. There have also been signs of improvement in the extraction of lignite, and in the production of other raw materials such as, for instance, lead, copper, silver, polyethylene, certain agricultural machinery and equipment, tractor tires and (?chipboard).

The food supply situation steadied in February. Thanks to a relatively favorable improvement in the procurement of animals for slaughter, the demand in the form of meat ration coupons was satisfied. An increase in the procurement of milk made it possible to improve dairy produce supplies to the domestic market.

All these positive symptoms cannot, however, gloss over the fact that the economy is still facing a crisis. It is estimated that the value of imports of a market supply nature in the first 2 months of this year was 43 percent lower than 1 year ago. Because of such a situation the Council of Ministers Economic Committee has instructed the minister of foreign trade and all the appropriate directors of ministries to activate goods turnover with foreign -- primarily socialist -- countries.

The Economic Committee has established that even with a drop in production, many factories are still not taking enough measures to change production or processing methods or their structure of employment. The situation regarding investment was assessed as being critical. This situation is characterized by a disproportion between the intentions of ministries and enterprises as regards the size of the investment program and the amount of money which it is possible to earmark for the implementation of this program.

The Economic Committee has made it incumbent on the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers, and on the Polish National Bank [Narodowy Bank Polski], to carry out a detailed analysis in this sphere and to formulate suggestions, the implementation of which should make possible the more effective exploitation of resources earmarked for investments.

The housing construction situation is disquieting. In the period of the first 2 months, the socialized construction industry handed over for occupany 7,600 dwellings fewer than in the same period last year. The committee has therefore made it incumbent on the minister of construction and construction materials industry to urgently present a program which will ensure the implementation of the decisions regarding the construction of 200,000 dwellings this year.

Discussing the agricultural situation, the economic committee drew attention to the fact that it is necessary to ensure supplies of the necessary amount of fertilizers, crop protection agents, spare parts, tires and fuel at the required time.

The economic committee adopted a decision on setting up a team to draw up a draft statute on fuel and power economy.

SEJM DOMESTIC TRADE COMMISSION MEETS IN KATOWICE

LD182152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 32

[Text] Today there was a session of the Presidium of the Sejm Commission for domestic trade, small-scale production and services in Katowice. The session was devoted to the problems of supplying the mining workforces. The following participated in the meetings: Jerzy Romanik, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, Lt Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, member of the Military Council of National Salvation and minister of mining and power industry, as well as Zenon Komender, minister of domestic trade and services, and Lt Gen Pilot Roman Paszkowski, Katowice voivoda.

During the course of the deliberations it was emphasized that the mining industry is presently of major importance in the process of livening up the whole economy and in accelerating the country's emergence from the crisis. High extraction results are promoting this. The deputies, giving expression to their appreciation of this branch of the national economy, deemed it necessary to support the actions directed at improving the supplies to the mines' workforces of basic commodities and foodstuffs.

These actions also encompass the creation of a specialized enterprise of mining supplies as part of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services. This enterprise started its activities in February this year.

Let us remind you that Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, carried out dialogues with Zbigniew Messner, first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee, on 12 February and on 17 February with Lt Gen Pilot Roman Paszkowski, Katowice voivoda. Wojciech Jaruzelski is interested in the affairs of Katowice Voivodship and, especially, in the conditions of life of the inhabitants of the voivodship. He also adopted decisions committing the Council of Ministers Economic Committee to examine thoroughly matters which are important for this region.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, NESTOROWICZ DISCUSS TRADE

LD181626 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] In the party Central Committee a conference has taken place of Central Committee lecturers devoted to problems of the international conditions affecting the present situation in the Polish economy.

Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz, in opening remarks to the discussion, stated that during the past 2 years we have witnessed a systematic and considerable decline in exports and imports. This year there is a chance to halt these trends. The communiques of the main statistics office for the first months of this year confirm a certain revival of exports.

The discussion stressed that a fundamental issue today is the increase of the export capabilities of the Polish economy. At the same time it is necessary to give ever more attention to improving the economic profitability of exports. In this way, the opportunities will increase for achieving a breakthrough in the import difficulties now occurring.

NESTOROWICZ DISCUSSES INCREASING EXPORTS

AU181537 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 13 Mar 82 p 6

[Jacek Poprzeczko interview with Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade: "We Must Rely on Ourselves" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Minister what will we trade this year and how? We have debts, but no credits. To repay the debts and to buy, we must sell. Meanwhile, last year exports declined even more than the national income and industrial production, which sank catastrophically. What happens if the trend continues? Are there any spheres on which foreign trade can count in earnest, or at least pin its hopes on?

[Answer] The fact that trade was unable to reform its proper role was the reason for last year's foreign trade results, which were poor even against the background of the unfavorable general economic situation. The importance attached to it by the government had to be marginal, because economic policy was forcibly concentrated on the internal economy. Trade turnover was the result of our successes and failures in that sphere. The effects of the economic dissolution on exports were particularly painful. Meanwhile, feeble exports and, connected with this, the lack of foreign currency for imports, particularly for supply purposes, are the main obstacle to overcoming the crisis. This was precisely why we had to expect changes in the system, changes promoting export production and exports. The existing systems for stimulating exports have proved to be ineffective.

[Question] But the economic reform provides for new systems.

[Answers] It does, and we mainly pin our hopes for an improvement in trade precisely on those changes.

[Question] What else can we count on?

[Answer] We can count on changes in farm production. Deficits in farm produce and foodstuff turnovers amounted to 80 percent of the total deficit in trade exchange. When the results of farming improve and we are more self-supporting, there will be more foreign currency for imported supplies for the processing industry. And precisely that industry must be the main source of our foreign currency and the "locomotive" to pull our exports out of the crisis. The extracting industry alone cannot cope with this task, because its production capacities are more limited, and their development is highly capital consuming. But I must emphasize once again that to continue and to develop exports in the processing industry we absolutely need imported supplies.

[Question] Will the fact that we set about reforming foreign trade under so difficult conditions not be used to justify inconsistencies in implementing reforms? Will that measure not end again in adopting some middle solution which will be closer to the traditional schemes and habits of managing than to the real needs of the economy?

[Answer] From the legal side, the danger of returning to the traditional management methods in our economy has been eliminated by the acts introducing the economic reform. As the experience shows, what hampers the reform are the barriers of consciousness and of old habits, as well as -- in the present situation -- the lack of cash and raw materials. People active at all levels must see that new rules are now valid. This is the direction in which we are trying to act in our ministry.

[Question] Early this year, the category of zloty for international settlements was abolished. What does this mean?

[Answer] What has been abolished was a fictitious currency deprived of any economic sense. We have replaced the rate of exchange of the zloty for international settlements in foreign currencies and in the circulating zloty, simply with the rate of exchange of foreign currencies in the circulating zloty. That did not definitely settle the matter. In future, the same rates have to be applied in fixing internal prices.

[Question] Mr Minister, we began our conversation from the point that several times, foreign trade has created a barrier -- this time very strong -- to economic development or, more precisely, to overcoming the crisis. What real chances do we have to restore foreign trade to the proper role of a factor of growth?

[Answer] Foreign trade can and must be such a factor. If we do not intensively develop cooperation with foreign countries -- of course, on conditions favorable for both sides -- we will never attain a high level of economic development. Poland is too small a country and too poor in raw materials to afford to be self-sufficient.

But here we must discern the difference between the short-term and long-term prospects. What matters now is the chance to buy raw and other materials and spare parts necessary to restore production within the framework of the existing potential. We must use every chance to obtain foreign currency for this purpose, primarily by exports. It is also possible to attract to Poland -- to an extent significantly larger than hitherto -- capital from Poles living abroad and from other foreign sources to create new production capacities, as well as to use the existing facilities now standing still. But the immediate results of this cannot be sizeable; this sphere is rather to be viewed as promising in the longer run.

Quicker results are to be expected from cooperation contracts with foreign producers who would supply us with materials and components in exchange for ready products, assemblies or even certain semifinished products. We have already concluded such contracts with the socialist countries.

The matter of breaking the barrier of foreign trade in the long run should be regarded in a different way. To promote exports in the future, we will need deep structural changes at the level of branches and production items.

Owing to the efforts of the commission for economic reform, increasingly prevailing is the opinion that foreign trade is not an economic sector, but a sphere of economic activity for all enterprises and for the central authorities. The role of foreign trade must radically change. It must turn into a basic element in the strategy of economic development.

MIELNICKI ADDRESSES AUCCTU CONGRESS IN MOSCOW

LD181550 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Discussion of the AUCCTU [All-Union Central Council of Trade Union] report and that of the Central Auditing Commission continued at today's session in Moscow of the 17th AUCCTU Congress. More foreign guests greeted the congress, among them Eugeniusz Mielnicki who, along with individually invited Polish trade unionists, is taking part in the deliberations of the congress. He said that as far as Polish trade unionists are concerned, the Moscow congress is an example of the unity of the USSR's working people and of their awareness of their goals. This unity is genuine and something of which to be proud. It makes one realize even more keenly how sad it is that such unity currently is lacking in the Polish trade union movement. He assured the delegates that no one would find it possible to wrech Poland from the socialist community. He expressed appreciation for the sympathetic, internationalistic aid from the great country of the Soviets and all socialist countries, aid that will enable us to survive through the worst period.

TV INTERVIEWS SOLIDARITY MEMBER ON KIDNAPPING

LD182246 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with unidentified Solidarity member -- live or recorded; date and place of interview not specified; announcer introduces program by saying "And now from Katowice -- the subject: Activities of certain NSZZ Solidarity extremists"]

[Text] [Question] Perhaps, to start with, a few words about yourself.

[Answer] I joined Solidarity in September 1980. As a factory activist I worked in the union until the imposition of martial law.

[Question] What took place on 22 March last year?

[Answer] On 22 March I received a letter posted in Krakow to my home address. There was the sign of fighting Poland on it.

[Question] What was the content of the letter?

[Answer] The letter contained a detailed description of me being kidnapped while on my way home from work on 25 March.

[Question] Who was to carry out the kidnapping?

[Answer] The kidnapping was to be carried out by two people unknown to me whose detailed description was provided in the letter. I was to be overpowered by a chemical of some sort, then dragged into a "NYSA" car without license plates, and I was to be transported to an unknown destination. The time of the kidnapping, of the car ride and of the imprisonment itself were given very precisely. According to the instructions I was to destroy the letter.

There was also to be no kidnapping. But I was supposed to tell my colleagues at work and my friends about this as if it had taken place.

[Question] How did you react to this letter?

[Answer] After having read the letter I became scared. I destroyed the letter and told no one about it. According to the instructions contained in the letter, I arrived at work on 25 March several hours late and I told my colleagues that my delay was the result of my being kidnapped.

[Question] On 26 March of last year, a Katowice Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] bulletin carried a note stating that you had been kidnapped and beaten up by the [Citizens'] Militia. The same day, at Katowice railway station, the same piece of information was announced over the speakers. How did you feel about that?

[Answer] This alleged kidnapping was to take place several days after the incidents in Bydgoszcz and, at the same time, before the planned nationwide general strike commencing on 1 March.

I think that it was planned to fan social tensions in connection with the incidents in Bydgoszcz. I believe it was simply to provoke the militia to be used to serve propaganda purposes by certain people in the Katowice MKZ. The union organization in my factory reported to the Melaposka MKZ, which in adopting a stance in this matter, exploited it thoroughly and in a demonstrative manner.

[Question] Why do you think you were chosen for this action?

[Answer] The answer seems rather simple to me. I was not an unknown character in our town because of my earlier work with youth organizations and as a sportsman, so that the fact that I was approached was justified. That is my opinion.

[Question] Why do you not want to reveal your name? Why do you not want to uncover your face?

[Answer] I would rather not. I believe in the honesty of my colleagues and in the honesty of average members of Solidarity, but there is still this uncertainty within me that the initiators of that action can still reach me. And having a family, having two children, I would like to ensure their future and to have calm both at work and at home.

SEJM OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TRADE UNION LEGISLATION

LD181206 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw 18 Mar (PAP) -- How is the drafting of the trade union bill proceeding and what events lie at its basis? This question was put to Prof Wlodzimierz Berutowicz, first president of the Supreme Court of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Sejm Subcommission on Trade Union Law, by a RZECZPOSPOLITA journalist.

When in 1980 there was a spontaneous eruption of dissatisfaction among the working class with the functioning of the state and the national economy, Professor Berutowicz recalled, the government set down its obligation in the Gdansk Agreements to draft a new law that would take into account certain basic principles put forward in these agreements. These principles envisaged the voluntary association of working people, the formation of new trade unions outside of the structure of the Central Trade Union Council, as well as guarantees for the right to strike. These questions had not been addressed in any of the legal acts in existence at the time. The government also gave guarantees in these social agreements that a commission would be instituted to draft such a law and that representatives of the newly-formed trade unions would participate in it.

Such a group was formed by the State Council. A draft bill was drawn up which, after the addition of certain amendments at the government's recommendation, was then submitted to the SEJM for examination. Certain differences cropped up during the drafting of this bill, W. Berutowicz noted. These pertained mainly to the question of who would be eligible for trade union membership and on what grounds. A special article regarding private farmers trade unions was also inserted. The bill also embraced individual craftsmen and others who earn their living by private means. This radically changed the very character of the bill. There is no such example in other countries. W. Berutowicz even expressed doubt as to whether this fully accorded with ILO Convention 141 on farmers and their role in economic and social development. This, however, does not mean that these groups should not have the right to form associations. This should probably be reflected in a separate law or laws. The constant social tensions which had taken place, the conflicts and pressures, were apparent in the draft. The legislative process demands concentration and calm, particularly when it concerns problems of such importance.

Speaking about strikes as a means of solving conflicts between workers and employers, W. Berutowicz remarked that the law on trade unions should provide for a legal procedure of solving disputes. It is necessary to ensure the timely prevention of possible conflicts. But if they do take place, such means as arbitration and even the formation of some arbitration bodies to settle disputes can be used to avoid strikes. The right to strike, however, should be retained as an extreme measure when the workers decide that all means of alleviating conflicts are unacceptable to them.

In a socialist order trade unions, being concerned about the interests of their members, must know that these interests are not isolated from the overall situation in the country, all the more so as trade unions have the broad right to participate in the distribution of the national income. They must realize that one can only distribute that which has been produced. Therefore, the chairman of the Sejm subcommittee declared, the trade unions must understand that they bear their share of responsibility for the fate of the state, for producing as much as possible as well as possible so as to distribute it in the best possible way. The law must be a legal platform for the broadest possible cooperation for the sake of the common good.

JOURNALISTS URGE NEW PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

LD182005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] In journalistic circles the discussion on the future shape of the organization of journalists is continuing. The proposals made by editorial teams emphasize that the new union should play an important role in the life of the socialist fatherland. The journalists of the chief editorial team of SPORT I TURYSTYKA affiliated with Polish Television have approached Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, with a request to consider the possibility of establishing a new creative and professional journalistic organization which would be the center of all those forces which are progressive and committed to work for a socialist Poland.

Our profession, we read in the letter, profoundly political by nature and by its implications, and which is a difficult profession to practice, needs an organization unifying the ranks of journalist throughout the whole country and making it possible to improve one's style, to develop interests and to defend the interests, both professional and social, of the milieu.

Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski has also been approached by a group of journalists employed by PERSPEKTYWY, a political and informative weekly magazine. As it is well known, the leadership of Association of Polish Journalists [SPD] which was elected during the last extraordinary congres on October 1980, the letter proclaims, directed the activities of our merited creative and professional organization onto a false track. During the 14 months of their activities the leaders of the SDP with Stefan Bratkowski as the chief organizer did not solve a single problem dealing with creative, socioprofessional and social issues of the milieu.

All this makes us believe that recreating the SDP in its former shape as far as both the legal and personnel implications are concerned cannot lead to the integration of the majority of journalistic circles, says the letter.

ZBOWID SUPREME COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION 18 MAR

LD181332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] The current socio-political situation in the country and the tasks of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] are the subject of a session of the Supreme Council of the Main Board of ZBOWID which is meeting in Warsaw today.

Opening the session, the chairman of the Supreme Council, Mieczyslaw Moczar, stressed that the members of this organization, always profoundly involved with the problems of everyday life, cannot remain indifferent to the difficulties which our state is experiencing today.

Speaking of the hostile propaganda activity of the West toward Poland, Mieczyslaw Moczar pointed out that the veterans need to remind young people that impulsiveness and lack of reason may lead the country to destruction.

More on Moczar Address

LD181608 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] In Warsaw, the session of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Main Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] the largest veterans' organization in the country numbering almost 750,000 members, has ended.

A report on the situation in the country and the tasks for ZBOWID arising from it, was delivered by Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Union Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Moczar.

He said, among other things, that the veterans should support with all their moral force the decisions of our leadership aimed at consolidating the state apparatus, observance of the law, restoration of harmony and order, and at strengthening social discipline.

General Moczar discussed the results of the regional conferences of ZBOWID activists, which took place recently. The fundamental issues which recurred was: the willingness of ZBOWID members to participate in various fields of social work.

The Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, said General Moczar, recalled the slogan: What Are We Fighting For?, which was the call of the communists of 1943 and which constituted the program of the struggle of the Polish workers' party for national and social liberation. Therefore, party, social and professional organizations, institutions -- including us, the speaker went on, are considering today: What Are We Fighting For? From this a synthesis of the political views of our nation should arise, a program for the rebirth of the state, a program of social relations and the idea of socialism in Poland.

Further ZBOWID Report

LD190942 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Mar (PAP) -- The meeting of the Chief Council Presidium and Main Board of the Union of War Veterans (ZBOWID) -- an organization affiliating nearly 750,000 members -- was held here today.

A report on the situation in Poland and tasks resulting from it for ZBOWID was delivered by president of the union's Chief Council, General Mieczyslaw Moczar, who said among other things, in the present situation war veterans should, with all their moral strength, support efforts made by the present leadership aimed at strengthening the state apparatus and rule of law, restoring order and strengthening social discipline.

No one desires more than the war veterens do to live in conditions of peace and security, said speakers during the meeting. The Yalta agreements are the guaranteeing political stabilization in Europe. The Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, ZBOWID, has the moral right to bring it home to the public that only the existing political order has been ensuring secure development to the Polish nation and the entire European community.

Gen Jan Czapla, Jan Chylinski and Gen Jozef Kowalski were co-opted to the union's Main Board at the motion of Board's chairman Wlodzimierz Sokorski.

A resolution passed at the conclusion of the deliberations emphasizes that active participation in the current process of socialist renewal of the country's socio-economic life was the principal task of ZBOWID members and the organisation's authorities. We are aware, says the resolution, that proclamation of martial law has saved our state from disintegration and the threat of civil war and was indispensable for the preservation of peace in Europe and the world.

Our war veteran's organisation, faithful to the combat past of its members, was and remains ready to serve the defence of the country and the gains of its socio-political system. By declaring assistance to the government and the Martial Council of National Redemption in the task of improving the republic, ZBOWID recommends to all its links and the entire membership that they join in the process of founding and operation of the civil committees for national rebirth.

The participants in the meeting, on behalf of the war veteran community, sent a letter of Wladyslaw Gomulka wishing him speedy recovery.

MILITARY COMMISSAR RYBA DISCUSSES HIS WORK

AU181504 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 15 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Ireneusz Czyzewski, Wojciech Koczanowicz interview with Col Tadeusz Ryba, commissar and plenipotentiary of the Committee for National Defense for Konin Voivodship: "Office Holders Are for the People" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] People in the street say that you have unlimited powers. Is it true?

[Answer] Many erroneous beliefs are now in circulation, and what you have said is one of them. As you know I am no substitute for any office: All administrative offices and institutions are working normally, that is, they deal with people's business and make decisions. What I do is something different: I try to help the authorities and to point out the manifestations that the administration fails to note for various reasons. I am also here to serve the people, who no doubt were the first to notice what my tasks are and who now come to me even in the street.

[Question] The belief persists that you and the military commissars in the field do someone else's job. The reports coming in from rural parishes mention thousands and thousands of neglected problems of the people, or rural parishes and of society as such, problems that should have been solved a long time ago by rural parish heads, voivodas or the appropriate officials.

[Answer] I think that people want to go with their problems to anyone who comes from outside because they know that outsiders have no local connections and are not involved in the local coteries.

[Question] People want to go where they feel power resides, which implies that the local official's performance is ineffective.

[Answer] Perhaps, but leading officials cannot be equated with the entire office staff. However, it is true that officials were taught how to politely brush off the people coming to them instead of settling their business in the best possible way so that the petitioners leave the office thoroughly satisfied about the solution of their problems.

[Question] How many persons have you dismissed for managerial and administrative incompetence?

[Answer] Commissars dismiss no one. On the contrary, they try to halt any attempts to raise a hue and cry vis-a-vis officials, but if necessary -- and this is what you have in mind -- they exert pressure and even force officials to adopt a positive approach to the petitioners and their problems. I hope that people view our military presence here in that way.

[Question] Your presence in Konin and the nature of your daily work indicate that it is necessary to subject officials to pressure. Today military commissars are great protectors of citizens, but what will happen when they are withdrawn?

[Answer] I do not know how long I will stay here, but I do not even dream of creating here some enduring system of the functioning of this or that institution. Still, I know that what I do here in the way of improving the behavior of officials is looked on with approval. My work is not easy, as is attested to by three encounters I had here with the manager of the local social security agency. During our first talk he found it very easy to tell me that he was beset by mounting difficulties. During the second talk he told me only about the people he had brushed off, and during the third talk I warned him most seriously. At the same time, I told the voivodship authorities that the manager's attitude was very harmful socially and that if he took the right view of his duties he would succeed and if not he would fail.

[Question] But such a method may take a long time.

[Answer] That is why we use other methods. For example, we have recently dismissed in this voivodship 28 persons who were factory managers or office heads. We have also applied for the dismissal of 22 more persons. I do not know whether these dismissals will be enough, but I do not think so. People who refuse to abandon the old methods of official work and who disdain public opinion will have to go. The same applies to the officials who try to get rid of inconvenient subordinates refusing to be yes-men. People who behave like this cannot be in charge of working teams.

[Question] Do such changes apply to rural areas?

[Answer] Yes, although there are now not many candidates for dismissal in rural areas.

[Question] Operational groups continue to wage big battles in rural parishes. What do you hear about them?

[Answer] At the moment a veritable battle is going on to prepare villages for spring field work. This is a battle for spare parts, tires and fuels. Although this is the job of representatives of the voivodship's agricultural department, the military commissars in the field have to deal with it and their pressure is producing results: According to the most recent estimates, Konin Voivodship is well prepared for spring work. It is to the credit of the opertional groups that the modest farming resources at the disposal of rural areas are justly distributed.

[Question] What do the commissars do in factories?

[Answer] If I may say so they are a kind of workers' lobby and deal with workers' problems as extensively as possible: from social matters to production issues. They try to ensure continued production. Today people of Konin Voivodship are beginning to value this work, and everyone is beginning to calculate. Every downtime caused by the shortage of materials brings such questions down on the commissar's head as "why?" and "who is responsible?" At the same time, the commissar asks himself what to do to prevent such downtimes.

[Question] You are everywhere, at all levels of the power apparatus, and you do your work in various communities. Who does not like you?

[Answer] I know of no hostile attitude to officers and men and of no manifestations of antipathy. We feel that citizens support us because we have assumed an implacable struggle against evil, dishonesty and indifference to man's needs. Of course, there are people who would like us to go as soon as possible. We have told these people that their work and conduct are bad. There are among them also those who expect that their turn may soon come because various irregularities for which they are responsible may still be revealed.

[Question] We can see that the armed forces have become a controlling and educational institution, to which appeals can be made. However, an officer will not be able to replace a rural parish head and you will not be able to replace a voivoda. How do your see possibilities for terminating martial law?

[Answer] There are still many complicated factors which must be taken into consideration, and I would like to point out just a few significant trends. I would divide our past activities into a number of characteristic periods: through control activities, settling people's problems even before martial law was proclaimed and enforcing martial law rules as of 13 December 1981, we have now entered a period of partnership and reestablishing all the social institutions and elected bodies.

The civic committees for national salvation are also a factor in terminating martial law, although things are beginning to look bad in some of them. We should not determine who should be included in these committees, but we will see that they do not become arenas for the activities of the people who look for opportunities to act against state interests. Summing up, we see that the credibility of many social and elected bodies is gradually beginning to gain in strength. Social forces are arising which -- I profoundly believe -- will replace us soldiers.

MESSNER ADDRESSES ZSMP; KLIMA ELECTED CHAIRMAN

AU181647 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 15 Mar 82 pp 1,2

["KOD" report: "The Union of Socialist Polish Youth's Place in the Country's Stabilization Program"]

[Text] Under the motto "What Kind of Poland, What Kind of Union," discussions are taking place among all student bodies on the subject of the place of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth and its members in the nationwide program of stabilizing and developing the country.

On 13 March in Katowice, there was a voivodship accounting-electoral conference of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth. Representatives of party and administrative authorities in the voivodship took part in it, together with Prof Zbigniew Messner, Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee; Air Force Maj-Gen Roman Paszkowski, Katowice voivoda; representatives of other youth and social organizations and political parties, and members of the union leadership with Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the union's chief administration.

During the program speech, as in several dozen other speeches, the delegates -- representing almost 200,000 members of the union in the voivodship -- said that the basic duty of young people today is to work strenuously for a quick and effective restoration of the normal rhythm of life in the country, a stabilization of the situation and the shaping of a climate of social peace and reconciliation. The participation of young people in the general movement of citizens' committees for national salvation is already considerable. This presents many possibilities of settling many controversial and unclear issues, conflicts and the most urgent matters.

Speaking about the necessity of introducing a greater offensive than has been the case up to now, the speakers remarked that this is not an easy task, taking into account the great moral, political and educational devastation that has taken place in the space of the last dozen and more months. Unanimous attitudes are expected of young people. At the same time, these young people often lack something they can really look up to. Many dilemmas, personal as well as general social ones, remain in force.

An important problem is the question of young families, who are finding themselves these days in a far more difficult situation than they did even a few years ago. Protecting their interests is the matter most in need of a solution. There are many initiatives as to how to do it. Young people's housing cooperatives are being formed, among other things, and it is proposed to develop a system of housing patronage. However, a lot of organizational barriers and obstacles to these ideas still remain.

The delegates stressed that the initiatives of socialist labor competition which has adopted at coalmines in the Rybnik coal district as well as the formation of teams of young experts which, together with the economic activists' schools, should concentrate on the efficient exploitation of production resources, materials and energy and on seeking technological solutions, are a good example here.

During the Katowice conference, its participants adopted a series of resolutions and documents representing the stance of members of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth in the region on the above-mentioned issues and also on the issue of a uniform educational system in schools. The guidelines for the formation and functioning of the clubs named after Janek Krasicki were also laid down. As additional forms of ideological and educational work, these clubs will be places where groups can hold discussions and exchange views. They should also be used for acquainting young people with our history and making a class analysis of it, as well as of the experiences of the Polish and international workers and youth movements. As was noted in the resolution, they should win young people over to the idea of socialism by means of the strength of the arguments contained in the organization's program.

During his speech, Prof Zbigniew Messner stressed that we must not artificially divide people into young and old. We cannot separate issues, because they are collective issues, and they must be collectively solved. Referring to the current soicopolitical situation, Z. Messner said that even though martial law brought with it a series of burdens in social life, its introduction did not, however, halt the introduction of a series of reforms for everyone's benefit. The recent and politically very significant visit of the Polish party-state delegation to the USSR also permitted a series of important economic decisions to be made, which made it considerably easier for the country to emerge from its economic troubles. All such activities by the authorities, party organizations and political parties aimed at stabilizing the country demand efforts by the entire community, including young people, who in this way shape the country's future and their own.

Professor Messner warmly thanked those taking part in the conference, and through them all members of the union, for their activity up to now, particularly during the recent period of time which was difficult for us all, and hoped for many achievements and much satisfaction in solving the country's problems.

During the conference, new officials were elected. Jaroslaw Klima was again entrusted with the function of chairman of the chief administration of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH ON REVIVING STUDENTS UNION

AU181530 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 15 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Jerzy Godula report: "The Socialist Union of Polish Students Renews Its Activity]

[Text] On 12 March, the president of the Council of Ministers decided to renew the activity of the Socialist Union of Polish Students. This decision was made at the request of the Council of Ministers' Sociopolitical Committee, which on the same day discussed the current situation in academic circles and recognized that the conditions for students circles to become active were ripe.

There is growing need in the students circles for social, cultural, scientific and tourist activity. Students have always thought highly of the idea of autonomy; they have worked in scientific circles, often carrying out very serious research work, and have been active in numerous artistic milieus which are often known far beyond Poland. It is not even worth mentioning the rallies which are so close to a student's heart, or tourism in general...

After the introduction of martial law, the activity of all student organizations was suspended, and shortly afterwards the Independent Students Association was abolished because its activists did not submit to the rigors of the law in force. Students focused their attention on study, but the lack of residential committees in students' hostels, educational circles, tourist clubs and artistic groups made itself felt among the students, as if it were against their nature to do without these things.

The renewal of the Socialist Union of Polish Students' activity is a big commitment for its members and activists. The union must act in such a way that it will fulfill the interests of the entire students milieu, or at least some of them. I have in mind, for example, social and living problems, about which the union should be the mouthpiece of all students, as it was up to now. But that is not all. The majority of students' areas of activity is involved as well.

The kind of activity which students will find attractive and which is geared to their needs and aspirations, at the same time educating them should be the basis for developing the Socialist Union of Polish Students. If it is to develop, the union must be such that every member of it may say with every conviction: This is my union.

Lack of experience in acting under martial law conditions is no excuse. After all, the Polish Socialist Students Union is not starting from scratch. It has enormous achievements which count a great deal and which have to be enriched. It must continue its work and apply only the different forms of its work to existing realities.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Kubiak Views Intelligentsia

LD190038 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, has met activists of the ideological front and representatives of education and culture in Krosno, in the Sub-Capathian region.

Hieronim Kubiak said that the time has come for an ideological and political assessment of the attitudes of all those belonging to the intelligentsia. He stated that in the past period many of its representatives have experienced indecision and lack of resolve and that divisions have taken place within individual milieux. These divisions must be eliminated and opportunism and attitudes of capitulation must be opposed.

Kubiak on Ideology

LD182040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Problems related to ideological activities, consolidation of party ranks around the objectives and tasks defined by the PZPR Central Committee Seventh Plenum were today the subject of a meeting of Hieronim Kubiak, PZPR Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Party Central Committee with ideological front activists and party activists in Podkarpacie education and culture.

The meeting pointed out that the time has come for an ideopolitical assessment of the ideological front activists. Representatives of diverse milieux spoke about various problems related to their activity and the disintegration of the teaching milieu.

Taking the floor at the conclusion of the meeting, Hieronim Kubiak stated that it is not possible to renounce the postulate that the essence of socialist culture of our country is making life human, enriching man, and transforming the consciousness of the individual in a direction harmonious with the tide of history. He also underlined the important part played by creative milieux, educational and cultural workers in the life of the nation and in the integration of the community around the demands set by the party. Hieronim Kubiak pointed to the necessity of implementing the objectives of ideological front activists outlined in the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

Urbanski at Warsaw Meeting

LD182358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] The Warsaw Party Control Commission and chairmen of local commissions in districts, towns and parishes of the Metropolitcan Voivodship discussed the tasks which emerged from the decision fo the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission; and Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, attended the plenum.

During the debate, it was stressed that the party control commissions in the Warsaw Voivodship have been working systematically and have been in regular contact with party echelons and organizations -- although this contact is still inadequate -- since the Ninth PZPR Congress.

In his speech, Jerzy Urbanski stressed that in order to consolidate party ranks it is necessary to reach a unity of views on fundamental and principled issues. He said that it is impossible to have a divergence of thoughts and unity of action. He said that truth comes from argument, but argument should drop when there is the possibility of straining the durability of the ideological foundations of the party. He concluded by saying that the observance of the statute's principles, adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress, is the basic criterion for the correct attitude of party members.

Siwak Talks With Activists

LD182116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] A meeting of PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Albin Siwak with party activists from local and neighboring factories took place today in the vocational schools complex in Zielonke near Warsaw. The meeting was organized by the party organization in the Mazowsze building ceramics enterprise.

The discussion dealt above all with the theses formulated by the seventh Central Committee plenum. In addition, many speakers dwelt on problems related to the shpae of future trade unions.

Postulates were also put forward demanding the reactivation of workers' councils. Many questions addressed directly to Albin Siwak dealt with the lack of complete information concerning the work of the Politburo and the Central Committee. In response to questions, Albin Siwak dealt among other things with the economic situation now and prior to 13 December.

Milewski Meets Activists

LD182100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, met voivodship party activists today in Elblag. Answering questions, he dealt with the views and opinions expressed by those present. These pertained to such issues as the revival of the party, the draft declaration entitled "What Are We Fighting For, Where Are We Going", the future of trade unions, the situation in agriculture, payments of foreign loans, the shaping of relations between the state and the church and the settling of accounts with former prominent establishment members and Solidarity extremists.

Miroslaw Milewski stated that the programmatic-ideological declaration "What Are We Fighting For, Where Are We Going?" could become a document of which every party member should claim part authorship, Miroslaw Milewski, answering questions dealing with the shaping of relations between state and the church, stated that the church with her prestige could make a great contribution toward the stabilization of the situation in the country.

Orzechowski Attends Aktiv

LD182230 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The tasks of the railway party organization at the Wroclaw junction stemming from the resolutions of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum were the subject of a meeting today for the party and economic aktiv of Worclaw railway workers. Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee took part in the meeting.

In his speech Orzechowski stressed the particular duties of rank-and-file party members and of all working people in extricating the country from the political and economic crisis. The meeting adopted a resolution defining the tasks of the party organization at the Wroclaw junction.

Glowczyk at Nowa Huta Meeting

LD090836 Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Mar (PAP) -- "Much uncertainty in economic relations with Western countries, uncertainty concerning the ways of repaying foreign debts, lack of an annual plan (we are working according to quarterly plans), lack of market for industrial goods, advantageous stability of economic relations with the CMEA countries, further drop in industrial production by a dozen or so per cent in January and February -- these are some characteristics of the situation in the Polish economy", said alternate member of the PUWP Politburo Jan Glowczyk at a meeting with party and economic activists in Nowa Huta District of Krakow today.

"However, if some conditions are met a chance for an improvement in the economic situation may appear. If in March the drop in production is lower by at least 12.5 per cent than in February this will be the first sign of getting out of the crisis," the speaker added.

"An important thing now is to develop export-oriented activity as this is the best way of earning foreign exchange. In January and February, however exports to the West dropped by 40 per cent. If it had not been for the fact that coal exports were restored the drop would be much higher," Jan Glowczyk observed.

GDANSK PZPR OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PARTY PROBLEMS

PM181351 Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 9 Mar 82 p 3

[Stefan Lewicki interview with Gdansk PZPR Voivodship Committee Secretary Mieczyslaw Chabowski: "For the Party's Class Character" -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] A plenary session of the Gdansk PZPR Voivodship Committee will be held tomorrow. It will be the first plenum of the voivodship party organization since the introduction of martial law in the country.

Voivodship committee secretary, Comrade Mieczyslaw Chabowski has been dealing with organizational intraparty problems in the PZPR voivodship committee. We invited him to state his views on the subject of the current situation in the Gdansk Voivodship party organization and on the directions of its activities, as well as on the problems which, he believes, should be discussed at the coming plenary session. And this was the subject matter of our first question.

M. Chabowski: Indeed we attach enormous importance to this plenary session and we also pin great hopes on it. Since the plenum will be composed of a team of people who have been elected democratically, that forum will represent both our entire organization and the entire voivodship community. So whatever is decided on by the participants in the plenum should largely fulfill social expectations. This is important because the program which the plenum will prepare for the entire organization should be accepted by the community which must realize that as far as party activities are concerned, there can be no going back to either pre-August 1980 practices or the anarchistic activities which took place prior to 13 December 1981.

Our activities continue to take place in a very difficult political atmosphere and are still under pressure from hostile propaganda. This propaganda has also affected members of our party organization. And this is why it is so important to firmly establish a profound belief in class principles among our ranks. The class nature and worker-oriented nature of our party is the most essential of these principles which cannot be a congolomerate of the social interests of various groups and groupings but must clearly have a working class character. This is a precondition for not losing contact with the party's main base -- the workers and the peasants who, after all, are the people who produce goods and feed us thus determining Poland's significance and strength. This is my profound belief which stems from the fact that I worked in the shipyard for many years and that my roots are there. And even though I have become a voivodship committee secretary I continue to feel like a shipyard worker.

As an individual, I have in the past felt too profoundly the split between the party and the party leadership on the one hand and the workers on the other hand to be able to ignore this problem. Maybe this is rather theoretical but this is how I see and feel these matters. I am devoting here most time to workers and peasants but I believe that the activities of our intelligentsia and men of culture are to play an equally important role in the shaping of the future of our voivodship party organization. I greatly respect and appreciate them but I also feel rather bitter toward them. For I believe that our intelligentsia should cooperate with the working class and serve its interests and those of all working people. But this was not always so. I refer not only to the pre-13 December period but also -- and perhaps primarily -- to the pre-August 1980 period.

However, to return to the coming plenary session of the voivodship committee, I believe that its participants must answer a fundamental question, namely, why was it that despite renewed activities prior and during the ninth extraordinary party congress, did the attainment of the objectives determined by the congress not only fail to draw closer but even recede? After all, the resolutions adopted by the congress were prepared jointly and were generally accepted.

Obviously, the situation was affected by the political opposition which anarchized economic and social life. This eventually led to the introduction of martial law for the reason that overrides all overs -- the protection of the state. At the same time, as a result of insufficient assertiveness and consistency in action on the part of the Gdansk party organization, no effective resistance was offered to these negative activities. Let us say, that the organizational and political situation prior to 13 December was not too good. Meetings were held haphazardly, the implementation of even our own resolutions was not supervised and so forth. The directions of our organizations' activities were frequently unclear to members and quite vague and, consequently, incomprehensible to many sectors of the population.

The situation in the Gdansk organization was furthermore affected by the fact that the assessment and verification of the cadres proceeded at too slow a pace, that some circles were ideologically frustrated to a considerable degree, that the aktiv was not always adequately selected and prepared with a view to holding political posts in party organizations and so forth. So as a result of a lack of an unequivocal stance on the part of higher party organizations, the economic and political aktiv was frequently left to face unaided certain difficult political and social problems.

GLOS WYBRZEZA: All this has occurred in the past but what about today?

M. Chabowski: The difficult situation which has prevailed since the introduction of martial law requires much greater political assertiveness by party organizations. Since mid-January 1982 our organization has been active under a new leadership which attaches great importance to these matters. On 31 January it had approximately 89,000 members, that is, 14,000 less than in mid-1980. Workers represent 44 percent of its membership. So, as far as its general membership is concerned, the party voivodship organization was pulled through a difficult period. Furthermore, in recent weeks, a certain increase in party activities has been observed, taking the form of more frequent meetings and of dealing with matters concerning our own circles. This is the first sign that something is beginning to change.

Our voivodship organization is now faced with its most important task, namely, ideological and organizational renewal which will become possible once PZPR members and the organization's leaders are actively present in all spheres of social and economic life, that is, when they are present not as a passive audience but as active participants in the processes which are developing in our society while continuing to represent, and fight in support of, the interests of the working class, the intelligentsia and the working peasants.

So the Gdansk Voivodship party organization has 89,000 members. This is a small proportion in relation to the entire population of Gdansk Voivodship. Therefore, we are faced with an enormous amount of work if we are effectively to perform our duties which stem from the party's leading role. We are faced with a concretization, under conditions prevailing in our voivodship, of a party program which would be acceptable to the entire community and would become the program of this community. The ninth congress and, more recently, the seventh Central Committee plenum have determined the guidelines but it is up to us -- the entire party voivodship organization -- to give them a practical content, something which will determine the community's state of mind. I believe that this is an extremely difficult task but that its implementation is a precondition for restoring complete credibility to the PZPR. The party wants to serve the nation and it will serve it. And this must become our motto in our daily life.

GLOS WYBRZEZA: This is not an easy task and it is not quite clear how to begin to implement it. For theoretical assumptions are always more difficult to implement than it may seem....

M. Chabowski: Obviously, we realize this. I believe that the assessment of the attitude of the people who have in the past joined the party not necessarily for ideological reasons is one of the elements of our efforts to restore our organization's credibility among the people. We must create an opportunity for people who are ill at ease among us to leave the party quietly and without fuss.

The need to directly involve party members in the problems of their plants, institutions and communities is yet another, equally important, element. And this should be done not on the basis of any sterile political training but on the basis of genuine activities in all spheres of life. Direct contact must become our motto -- I have in mind contacts between activists at all levels with all ordinary party members. As party members, we consttitute a specific group among our voivodship's community. We are an organized group and the restoration of public confidence largely depends on the degree of our organizational effectiveness and loyalty to the concept that the common good is the supreme value. This will be a difficult and protracted process but we must implement it.

GLOS WYBRZEZA: So far we have been discussing the party but there are many spheres of public life whose future continues to be discussed among the community....

M. Chabowski: Indeed, trade unions, for instance. We say that they must be class trade unions and that they must be organized along sectorial lines but everything will depend on what the workers decide. In the final analysis, it is the workers who must say what sort of trade unions we must have. I believe that they must be based on constitutional and structural principles and concern themselves with matters relating to the working people's living standards instead of politics but it is up to the workers to determine their number and character. We can expect from ourselves only the ability to win people over to our concept. The more persuasive our arguments are the numerous the supporters of our party's concept will be. These matters can be neither dealt with by decree nor implemented by administrative methods. This is why I have so strongly emphasized the party's class character and our members' ideological attitude. You cannot win anyone over to something unless you yourself profoundly believe in it.

There also is an enormous sphere of problems connected with the economic reform in which party organizations, as the power which fights against inactivity and bureaucratic resistance, have much to do -- the problem of prices and the problem of enterprise self-managing bodies which will, after all, soon become operational. As we know, their emergence is to be an element of the reform and they must find an active role for themselves during the gradual normalization of our reality.

And, finally, there are problems connected with young people. Much has been said about matters concerning them, about the need to help them and so forth. All this is true and necessary. After all, young people's are indeed in an especially difficult situation. Even though they also need help, older people have somehow settled down, they have some sort of accommodation be it good or not so good, and they have acquired some furniture and so forth. But what about young people? They are only making a start and have to acquire everything from scratch and this is no easy task in view of our market situation and prices. I believe that young people should indeed be helped but without making a fetish of such aid. After all, they are grown up, able-bodied and mentally competent people and they should seek to resolve their own problems by themselves. It is up to us -- the party and party organizations -- to create the right atmosphere for stimulating the young people's initiative and helping them to make a start. But let me repeat this: Young people must shape their future mainly through their own efforts.

GLOS WYBRZEZA: Young people starting work always find themselves in a difficult situation. For instance, as far as promotion and wages are concerned.

M. Chabowski: When I said that the basic party organization should create an atmosphere favorable to young people's activeness what I had in mind was a wide range of activities including promotion for the most gifted young people and, consequently, higher wages, acquisiton of higher qualifications and so forth. I believe that much could be said on the subject by the youth organizations whose ideological programs must also be clear and understandable to the young people and which must at last begin to operate effectively with a view to preparing young people for successfully dealing, among other things, with many social problems.

GLOS WYBRZEZA: These are tasks and programs but what about their implementation?

M. Chabowski: All the political and social tasks which confront our party organization as a matter of urgency will always remain unfilfilled unless they are accepted by the community. Unless the public, a section of which is mistrustful or sits on the fence at present, supports the party program and begins to implement it with us, our path will be rather difficult. This is why it is so important to ensure that the party and its members are genuine and, above all, consistent in their activities. We, that is, all party members must fully realize that we are a political organization which, however, serves the community and seeks to fulfill its expectations. We must remember that it is the working class that determines our country's future and that we party members are also members of that class and must therefore serve its interests. We must at last cease to inundate the public with torrents of words and slogans and begin to take active steps to promote its welfare.

And, finally, I must emphasize that all this can be implemented only if ideological and organizational unity based on Marxism-Leninism prevails in the party. Such unity, together with a return to the sources of our party which, after all, developed not under hothouse conditions but while waging a struggle against adversities, will be able to carry away the community. This is a long and difficult path but we must follow it to the end.

To sum up: I expect that the voivodship committee's plenary session which is to be held tomorrow will help to improve the organizational state of our voivodship party organization and to ensure harmony in its members' activities, that it will clearly determine our organization's political profile and that it will decide how our organization is to implement the resolutions adopted by the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

PRAGUE TV INTERVIEWS BROADCASTING CHAIRMAN LORANC

LD190952 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2050 GMT 18 Mar 82

[From the "24 Hours" program; "Studio" interview with Wladyslaw Loranc, chairman of the Polish Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, date not specified -- recorded; both questions and answers in Polish with superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Chairman, how would you define the current political and economic situation in Poland?

[Answer] The political situation in Poland can be described as that of progressive stabilization, which means that we note ever improving results in particular in those spheres of the national economy in which we are self-sufficient. Particularly good results have been achieved in both coal and copper mining, in the extraction of sulphur, satisfactory results have been achieved in the energy producing industry, and we can say that every industry which uses home raw materials has been achieving satisfactory results in the last 2 and 1/2 months. In other production spheres which are in one way or other dependent on the import of raw materials the results are very poor.

When I speak about progressive stabilization I have in mind this economic progress and also the stabilizing political situation in the country. This means that we are noting very rapid growth in the number of committees of national salvation which were and are founded with the aim of creating braod popular support for the political change which was carried out by the Military Council of National Salvation.

[Question] What do you think about the consolidation in the Polish television, radio and press?

[Answer] I must say that our experience is similar to that of the crisis which Czechoslovakia once knew. In particular our institution, Polish Radio and Television, became the object of a very fierce attack.

It is enough to say that between July and December 1981 there were five attempts to organize a strike to paralyze the activity of radio and television and thus to create the conditions for the immediate intervention of Solidarity political circles. Five such attacks within the period of 5 months, which shows how complicated was the situation in which we worked in the second half of last year. Following the introduction of the state of emergency we had to limit our activity. We had only one television and one radio channel but at present we are operating three radio channels and two television channels. And the screening of cadres continues.

As I said, we were the target of an exceptionally fierce political attack. I can say that the basic core of our staff, in particular those in the management, resisted the pressure. However, as is usually the case in a fierce political struggle, we also had losses, as I can put it, losses on our side, and thus we were forced to carry out an internal critical and self-critical check of the situation. That was the aim of the cadre screening. We are now completing this process, and I may say that the prevailing majority of our members of staff continues to work for us. [passage indistinct]

KOR'S LIPSKI SENT TO HEART CLINIC, TRIAL POSTPONED

LD190050 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] The session of the Warsaw Voivodship Court dealing with the case of Jan Jozef Lipski, charged with participating and organizing the strike in Ursus in conditions of martial law, was held 17-18 March.

The court consented to the defense council's motion suggesting the examination of the current state of health of Jan Jozef Lipski, concerning his participation in the trial as defendant, and asked the opinion of Asst Prof and Dr Col Andrzej Wyduszynski, a specialist in cardiology.

In view of the opinion given by Assistant Professor Wyduszynski the court decided today to send the defendant to a cardiology clinic. It also decided to maintain the preventive measure in the form of temporary arrest. The new trial date will be fixed after receiving the report from the cardiological clinic.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIAL VIEWS INVESTIGATED

PM171353 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Mar 82 p 3

[Report by Dr Zenon Kawecki, scientific worker of the PZPR Central Committee Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism: "Bringing Young People's Social Views More Into Line With Everyday Life"]

[Text] Between 1977 and 1980, the PZPR Central Committee Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism carried out a survey of the world outlook and social views of a widely representative sample of young people covering around a thousand secondary school pupils. The picture painted by the results of this survey provides much food for thought for educators and those working in youth organizations.

What Do They Value and of What Are They Critical?

For the majority of respondents, socialism means, above all, values like freedom, equality, democracy and social justice. However, for the most part, they reason in statistical and nonhistorical terms, not appreciating that these values can be fully realized only as society developes over the long term.

Many of the respondents are seeking a peculiar sort of compromise between socialism and capitalism which, in their opinion, would create the opportunity for more effective development of the country. However, they believe that socialism is better because of the social ideals it embraces, but that capitalism's economic solutions are more effective.

This attitude of ideological compromise, which is the main characteristic of the young people covered in the survey, distinguishes the present young generation from the so-called generation of Columbuses or the ZMP [possibly: Union of Polish Youth] generation [allusions unclear] which were more categorical and decided in their political views and attitudes. They were more certain about how important social problems should be tackled, probably because they became involved earlier in active struggle and work toward social reconstruction.

Our survey shows beyond question that the overwhelming majority of pupils (three-fourths of the sample survey) is for socialism and recognizes the advantages it has over capitalism. They draw attention, above all, to socialist values like the abolition of exploitation. the advancement of the country, increasing the standard of living of its citizens, the possibilities of development and the opportunities open to all able and hard-working people. Reconstructing a model of "a good social system" on the basis of the young people's statements, it may be ascertained that the socialist qualities they prefer are: social justice, democracy, concern for the individual, everyone receiving an equal start in life, respect for the rights of the citizen, guaranteed work for everyone, access to education and the benefits of culture, in other words, the basis essence of socialism.

Positive evaluations of socialism as a social system do not mean, however, that young people are not critical of the facts of our reality. It is the discrepancies between ideals and the practical realization of these ideals, between theory and practice, that come in for the most criticism.

It should be stressed that the majority of pupils criticize the country's reality from a socialist viewpoint. They want rapid change toward egalitarianism, justice and democracy and want particularly to see improvements in the material standard of living of citizens. They would lose no time in overcoming the dissimilarities between the rich and the poor and would abolish the privileges enjoyed by certain groups or individuals. They are troubled by the fact that principles that have been professed by socialism for a long time have still not been fully implemented.

One-fifth of pupils covered by the survey did, however, criticize our reality from a bourgeois viewpoint. In connection with this, there are demands for a peculiar sort of "Positive reappraisal" of socialism, making use of certain capitalist solutions which, in their opinion, would raise the level of the national economy, create incentives for greater labour productivity, improve the supply situation and render the mechanisms of democracy more efficient.

The socio-political attitudes of the young people covered by the survey differ according to their social backgrounds and place of residence and depend also on how religious they are. This correlation may be characterized in the following manner:

A positive attitude toward socialism, reflected in their evaluation of the reality prevailing in the country is most common among pupils from a peasant background or living in small towns. Young people from families belonging to the intelligentsia, especially those who go to school in large towns, are the most critical. They are particularly critical of all social inequalities and want to see citizens' rights and democracy extended.

There are at least two explanations for this phenomenon. First, in the environment of a large city, the exisiting social inequalities, privileges and evidence of protectionism are more obvious. And secondly, young people from families belonging to the intelligentsia and/or living in big cities show greater interest in socio-political problems than their contemporaries from other backgrounds. They are also characterized by greater expectations as regards social reality. However, it must also be recognized that alien ideologies are likely to have a greater affect on the consciousness of these young people.

Critical Assessments and the Economic Situation

As we said, young people's social views, especially those that remain closely influenced by church doctrine, differ according to attitudes toward religion. Thus, for instance, pupils describing themselves as "religious" or "deeply religious" much more frequently endorsed the view that "one can only be a good Pole when one is a Catholic" and less frequently supported the view that the good of Poland is inextricably tied up with socialism. In connection with this, it may be assumed that decidely religious attitudes go hand in hand with a certain type of social conservatism while nonreligious attitudes are more often accompanied by a positive evaluation of socialist transformation and progressive social views. It is not, however, possible to speak of any clear correlations in this field but only to state that the above-mentioned views do go hand in hand.

There is no doubt that the increase in critical attitudes and evaluations is related above all to the development of the economic and political situation in the country during the second half of the seventies. The increasingly serious economic difficulties and growing social dissatisfaction with the way in which power is exercised have had a negative effect on the evaluation of the transformations taking place in Poland and also on the evaluation of socialism as a social system.

One more characteristic distinguishing young people's attitudes should be added. Among the respondents, boys and young people not belonging to organizations take a more critical attitude toward socialism and the country's reality than girls and members of youth organizations. This could be due to the fact that girls are less interested in public affairs and are less familiar with them and also to their more optimistic disposition. On the other hand, young people who belong to organizations, especially those who play an active part in them, are more ideologically committeed. However, there is no significant correlation between a young person's sociopolitical views and whether or not his parents are party members.

The Sources of Attitudes

The reasons for the critical attitude of a section of young people should be sought in many factors.

First, in the fact that they perceive negative phenomena in our society. Quickness of perception and great moral sensitivity make young people very sensitive to any departures from generally accepted norms: inequality and injustice, the possibilities of disproportionate or dishonest enrichment at the cost of others, disparities in people's standard of living and instances of protectionism and corruption. This criticism should be seen as something positive for it provides a basis for involving young people in the struggle against social evil. However, young people do sometimes make unjustified generalizations about these negative phenomena, not perceiving their real causes.

Secondly, young people are not really familiar with the conditions of the situation in the country and in the world. On the basis of many statements by high school graduates, it can be deduced that their political knowledge is poor and one-sided. Thus, for example, their understanding of capitalism is usually associated with some of the most developed countries in Western Europe, and they are not familiar with the situation in less developed capitalist countries, just as they do not duly appreciate the crisis phenomena in the West, like unemployment and inflation.

Thirdly, the negative evaluations of many phenomena in the life of society may be attributed to a certain type of idealism in the perception of social development. Many high school graduates, when considering the problems of building a new system, abstract social economic and political conditions from historically formed conditions and also from society's level of awareness. For them, socialism is something ideal, something that occurs without conflicts, and can simply be decreed. This idealized perception of historical processes is the result of gaps in the educational system.

What Determines the Effectiveness of Educational Work

The point is that the civic education of the young generation is for the most part one-sided and based on theoretico-historical sources, which leads people to imagine an idea social system on the basis of the classical notion of socialism. It does not, on the other hand, adequately explain and interpret the realities of life today, its specific conditions and the characteristics of its development. That is why this educational work should include, above all, discussions with young people about reality, on the basis of the fundamental theoretico-structural problems.

The subjects taught in schools make it possible to transmit knowledge of an ideological nature. However, this depends almost exclusively on the will and abilities of, and the possibilities open to, today's teachers, and not on the educational system itself.

The effectiveness of ideological-educational work is also limited by overly formalized didactical procedure in schools. This includes giving priority to organizational tasks over the social aims of education and the prevalence of formal roles over direct contacts between educator and pupil. The treatment of young people not as partners but as recipients of ready-made ideas is becoming one of the main reasons for the lack of open and sincere discussion on socio-political matters. Many high school graduates thought, for instance, that school was telling them only part of the truth and this caused them to uncritically accept views from other sources.

It appears, from our survey, that young people often lack an adequate basis of information for more independent reflection on reality. It therefore seems expedient to introduce into schools periodical information on the state of affairs in the country and in the world. Pupils should also be made familiar with current affairs on the basis of available press information.

The conclusion should also be drawn that young people should become involved in the life of society at an earlier age and that they should also be responsible for the practical life of society.

More time should also be found in schools for discussions with young people about the present and past problems of the development of Poland and the world, treating this task as equally important for the purpose of civic education as the acquisition of knowledge in individual subjects. In this field, youth organizations, in particular, should show what they can do.

NEWS CONFERENCE FOCUSES ON AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

LD190016 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 18 Mar 82 .

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Mar (PAP) — A news conference focusing on crucial tasks of agriculture and the food economy was held here today at the Government Press Office.

Presenting the most important problems, Agriculture Minister Jerzy Wojtecki said that livestock purchases last January and February and in the first weeks of March corresponded to ration needs and made it even possible to stock some meat as reserve for the summer months. This, however, does not suggest that [words indistinct] in agriculture has been overcome because the planned grain imports have not been implemented and only 1,750 thousand tonnes of grain have been purchased from farmers, less than half the amount envisaged by the plan. As a result of the lack of maize imports, about 390,000 tonnes of poultry will be missing from the home market this year.

The government has taken steps to prevent shortage of flour supplies for the home market and safeguard regular bread deliveries. Supplies of dairy products were more plentiful, said Minister Wojtecki.

At its next session, the Sejm will consider new bills to enhance progress in agriculture. Economic policy towards agriculture ensures cost-effectiveness of agricultural production and guarantees appropriate income parity for the farming and non-farming population.

EX-ENVOY TO JAPAN 'HEAPING MUD' ON NATIVE LAND

LD180926 Warsaw PAP in English 0816 GMT 18 Mar 82

["Rurarz Keeps on Talking" -- PAP headline; by PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 17 Mar (PAP) -- Zdzislaw Rurarz, former Polish ambassador to Japan who defected last December and was granted political asylum in the United States, has won a peculiar fame in Washington. He has become the most active, most frequently used and ready for any challenge "expert" of the U.S. Congress in Polish affairs, and also Eastern European affairs.

Every politician and journalist here knows that if anybody for whatever reason needs a man to testify during congressional hearings against Poland or the socialist political system, Rurarz is the man, ever ready to perform such a role.

During his many public appearances the former ambassador has already said all he had to say and now repeats himself on end. Nonetheless, perhaps for lack of competition, Rurarz continues to be used extensively to do unambigously dirty jobs consisting in heaping mud on his native country. Two weeks ago, for instance, he testified before the Finance Committee of U.S. Senate which debated the questions of other countries' debts in the United States. Last week Rurarz appeared before the Agriculture Committee which probed the issue of granting U.S. credits for purchases of agricultural produce in the U.S. This week Rurarz spoke before the Senate Subcommittee for Foreign Operations which discussed the issue of Polish indebtedness; his opinion was that the U.S. should make the fullest use possible of the difficult economic situation of Poland and withhold all credits for Poland.

The extreme wing of U.S. reaction still needs Rurarz, it seems.

ARMY DAILY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF WARSAW PACT

LD181510 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Guarantee of Security" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Mar (PAP) -- The Polish Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said today that "Currently, we are witnesses of the sharpest ideological and propaganda confrontation since the time of cold war which has been launched by the U.S. and other NATO countries and backed by economic blackmail against Poland and the Soviet Union." The daily wrote: "This what is happening today on the political-propaganda front is a total ideological confrontation between capitalism and socialism. This is a brutal assault on socialism as a form of socio-political system, on all the forces which consider it to be the right form. The game has a big stake: the change of the alignment of forces in Europe and the world.

"The calculations at violating the existing equilibrium, at gaining military supremacy, at hurting the interests of the socialist countries, are unreal. And they are unreal because the countries of the socialist community, while caring for their security, for peace for themselves and other nations, are constantly strengthening their protective shield: the allied armed forces of the states-members of the Warsaw Treaty.

The Polish Armed Forces have a weighty share in the defensive might of the socialist community -- that is why we are always attaching great import to the participation of our soldiers in joint exercises, not only willing to present high combat prowess but also to creatively contribute to the allied defensive might.

"The exercises of the allied armies of the states-members of the Warsaw Treaty have a long-standing tradition," stated ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, referring to the "Friendship '82'" military exercises now taking place in Poland.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS ORIGINS, DEVELOPMENT OF KPN

LD172316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Marek Lewicki commentary]

[Text] The trial of four leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] has been in progress for nearly a month at the Warsaw Military District Court. On trial are Leszek Moczulski, Romuald Szeremietiew, Tadeusz Stanski and Tadeusz Jandziszak.

The indictment charges them with undertaking activities designed to sever alliances, to overthrow by force the Polish system as defined by the Constitution and to weaken the country's defenses. The indictment says that for these purposes they formed the illegal organization called KPN, an organization supported and financed by foreign centers of political subversion which were in return receiving information that was subsequently used as a basis for the slanderous, anti-Polish propaganda campaigns.

This trial, like any other, is proceeding in accordance with the rules of law. The prosecutor presents his arguments, the defendants and the defense counsel theirs. The independent court will examine the points raised by both sides, analyze the evidence and pass a verdict. Should it establish an infringement of Polish law, it will mete out a just punishment, as guilt cannot go unpunished.

Is there, however, any court -- be it a civil or military court -- which could, using only codified regulations, pass a sentence that would be appropriate for the extent of moral and political guilt of the KPN vis-a-vis the nation? Vis-a-vis the young generation, which it stupefied by its propaganda? Vis-a-vis millions of Solidarity members through whom it tried to carry out its plans for a political fight for the highest stakes?

Let us review calmly and in a businesslike manner the role of the KPN and the objectives of this extreme neo-Pilsudskiite trend in the so-called democratic opposition. This grouping, which considered itself the continuation of the radical independence movement, followed the traditions of the Polish Socialist Party combat organization, the Pilsudski Legions, the Polish military organization of World War I, the Sanacja [political grouping in power in the thirties] and the Polish underground state during World War II. Organizationally the KPN set itself free in 1970, becoming initially a group of activists of the so-called Movement for Defense of Human and Civil Rights [ROPCIO] organized under the leadership of Leszek Moczulski around the illegal periodical DROGA.

By its aggressive nature it quickly outpaced other factions of the neo-Pilsudskiite movement, the ROPCIO of Andrzej Czuma, the Polish independence agreement, the Movement of Free Democrats and the Movement of Free Poland. The ideological character of the neo-Pilsudskiites, just like that of the old camp of their idol Pilsudski, is not very concise. In fact their whole ideology can be reduced to anticommunism, anti-Sovietism, a few vague slogans such as "independence" and "democracy" and the Western concept of awarding the dominant role in the state to the Catholic Church. At this juncture it is worth stressing that these two slogans have been co-opted for the use of the moment and forceibly attached to other Pilsudskiite ideals.

Pilsudski's attitude toward democracy was notorious. The old man used to express it with a certain eloquence bordering on the indecent. When he seized power, he did not intend to share it with anybody, and certainly not with the clergy.

Ideological fragility did not prevent the KPN from formulating a detailed and consistent political program. It was made public by Leszek Moczulski in the seventh issue of DROGA. There he unfolded his concept of a revolution without revolution and outlined the idea of a road to independence through the setting up of, what he called, a Polish political system. This is a program the essence of which is best described by the term "creeping counterrevolution." Its overall purpose was to deal with communism in Poland and the tearing away of Poland from the Warsaw Pact.

The successive stages for the putting into effect of this program were supposed to be the forming of political groups; the setting ip of a political infrastructre, which was to be based on the transformation of political groups into parties; the forming of a Polish political system, or in other words the creation of bodies duplicating through the range of their activities the organs of the Polish state and local authorities on the model of an underground state; and finally, the ultimate objective, the seizing of power.

The establishment of the so-called independent trade union and the acquisition thus of the opportunity of proclaiming a general sit-in strike has a special meaning in Moczulski's conception, similar to his slogan: "Instead of burning down the committees, let us set up our own." Looking back at the development of events in Poland between 5 August 1980 and 13 December 1981, it is difficult not to agree with Moczulski when he stated that "the developmental stage is now behind us; we are now entering a qualitatively new stage, characterized by an accelerated pace."

One of the factors stimulating this development was the establishment of its own hit units, called the KPN Protection and Order Guard. Their task according to the leadership of the KPN, was to fight against communist rule. The programmatic assumptions of the KPN, while completely ignoring both the system and the geographical-political realities of Poland today, outlined a path similar to one along which Pilsudskiites had led the nation to tragedy once before, that is the September disaster and loss of not only the state as we knew it but also of not only the state as we knew it but also of the chance for biological survival.

Hatred of the USSR and underestimation of the danger emanting from Western and above all German imperialism were always a trait of the Pilsudskiites. The results we know and remember. We also remember the scores of thousands of victims of the civil war unleashed in Poland after World War II. That is why, irrespective of the sentence passed in the trial of the KPN leaders, that organization should, in my opinion face the state tribunal, and its ideology and political concepts should be entered in the annals of history next to Targowica, for everlasting ignominy and shame.

USSR YOUTH COOPERATION DISCUSSED AT MEETING

LD171954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] The need to perfect cooperation in the propagation of the ideas of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation among the young generation was discussed in Warsaw today at a joint session of the Workers' Commission of the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and the Council of Working Youth of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP]. It is a question of joint action marked out not only by the Central program, or action taken on special occasions, but above all by the work cells of both organizations, for only such action -- it was stressed in the Soviet Union, new possibilities are opening up for undertaking investment projects favorable for our country on the territory of the Soviet Union. Thus for the ZSMP a further opportunity arises for expanding personal friendly ties with Soviet work forces. The role and significance of tourist, sport and cultural exchanges, and participation in implementing the investment projects being undertaken, were also emphasized.

In working to deepen knowledge of the Soviet Union, and of Polish relations with our eastern neighbor, among the younger generation, the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and the ZSMP cooperation with the Leninist Komsomol. Its forthcoming 19th congress -- it was stressed -- will be a further opportunity for the ZSMP to learn about the achievements of that organization and its role in educating Soviet youth.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS KATOWICE, MEETS MESSNER

LD182148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] A Soviet party delegation has been visiting Silesia, headed by Nikolay Perun, deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee. Today the Soviet guests visited the "Ziemowit" mine in Tychy, the largest hard coal mine in People's Poland. They took part in a meeting with party and economic activists, acquainting themselves with the economic and sociopolitical activity at the mine. A great deal of attention was devoted to the work of the mine's party organization following the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Later, the delegation met the leaders of the party voivodship committee in Katowice. Zbigniew Messner, Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the party voivodship committee took part. Experiences in party activity were exchanged. The Soviet guests also acquainted themselves with the living and work conditions of the inhabitants of this industrial conurbation.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR ON WARSAW SUBWAY

LD182140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Today at the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry, Poland and the Soviet Union signed a working protocol on the construction of the Warsaw subway system. At the end of last January, Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski announed the beginning of investment for the construction of the Warsaw subway system. The Soviet Union offered to assist in the construction. During the past few days, a group of Soviet experts and transportation projects experts have been visiting Poland. The Soviet comrades have held a number of talks on the nature of Soviet aid for this project. The talks have concluded with the signing today of the joint Polish-Soviet working protocol.

On the Soviet side, the protocol was signed by Vladimir (Krivosov), member of the Main Commission for Cooperation and Relations with Abroad [Glowny Komitet Ola Wespolpracy I Stosunhow Z Zagranice] and by Jerzy Nowakowski, deputy mayor of Warsaw.

FISHERMEN RECEIVE SOVIET AID IN SOUTH PACIFIC

LD182200 Warsaw PAP in English 2001 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Mar (PAP) -- The Polish fishing fleet has left the fishing grounds in the Atlantic and moved on to the South Pacific following the U.S. restrictions imposed on Poland.

The Poles are aided much by Soviet fishermen, who have a long-standing experience in fishing in the South Pacific and have already supplied the Polish boats with special equipment and guidance.

The Soviet Union has also opened its waters in the Barents Sea to Polish fishing boats which are expected to catch there some 1,500 tonnes of fish.

In a related development, Poland and the Soviet Union have agreed upon the lines of the 1982-1983 scientific-technological cooperation in fishing including an exchange of experience and technology for processing of the octopus and krill.

COMMENTARY PRAISES GOOD RELATIONS WITH GDR

LD142202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Jan Gadomski report from Berlin]

[Text] The 15th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between Poland and the GDR is only a formal concept; it marks only a certain stipulated period of relations between our countries. However, one should speak more broadly here, or perhaps historically more deeply, than only on a 125-year scale. It is, therefore, worth remembering two dates.

In October 1949 the GDR was created. Already in the summer of 1950 a historical treaty was concluded in Zgorzelec which defined friendly principles of coexistance between the two states neighboring with one another, a treaty in which the GDR formally and finally recognized the Polish border on the Odra and Nysa Luzycka. During less than a year, two facts significant for postwar Europe had coincided: the first German worker-peasant state in history was created, in which the social base of the traditional rapacity was destroyed, and possibilities for socialist construction and peaceful coexistance with neighbors were opened; and secondly, for the first time in history both sides recognized the border between them, the border between the Germans and the Poles, not as a line which divides but which joins. [Words indistinct] 5-year period both the GDR and People's Poland have been very consistently carrying out the tasks arising from those now historical facts.

It is worth stressing that throughout this period the GDR has decisively opposed all kinds of revisionist endeavors emanating from the other German state, the FRG. Since theyear 1950 until today the GDR has been the first barrier in the path of revisionism, which in this way is halted on the Elbe and at the Berlin Wall. That is on the outside.

On the inside, the GDR has made consistent efforts to rebuild fundamentally the social mentality, to cleanse it of manifestations of nationalism, to cultivate internationalist principles of international coexistance and a feeling of brotherhood toward the countries of the socialist community. In this context, the words "consistent efforts" should be stressed. They begin at school and accompany the citizen of the GDR everywhere, at work, at leisure, in social life. Of course, such a deep reconstruction of social consciousness is not a task which can be quickly and completely fulfilled. Nevertheless, it deserves respect and appreciation from Poles.

Against this historic backcloth stands the profile of today where the most important issue is that of economic cooperation between our neighboring countries. Here, a field of fruitful activity for Poland and the GDR is opening today. However, it must be stated directly that this field, despite many achievements, has not been fully cultivated until now. The possibilities and potential, as well as the mutual benefits are much greater than those being reaped today. We have not yet achieved economic cooperation fully worthy of the potentials of the GDR and Poland. In order to take full advantage of the possibilities, there must first and foremost be a change, on both sides, in the thought patterns which have grown over the years. The situation is different now from what it was a few years ago and therefore cooperation between both neighbors must be different as well. One only has to reject the various stereotypes. What is needed is flexibility, prospects and decisions. [as heard]

(?Let us look at) the international situation. The GDR is [word indistinct] one of the hinges on which the symbolic doors of European stability hang. The second hinge is Poland. The GDR and Europe require a stable and socialist Poland. Poland and Europe require a stable and socialist GDR. Peace on our continent is based on these hinges. Peace is protected by the Warsaw Treaty, linking the whole socialist community. This, and Poland and GDR membership of that treaty, (?should be) recalled on the anniversary of our bilateral treaty.

[Passage indistinct] Our cooperation has been and will continue to be a result of the need to strengthen the bonds linking the socialist countries, of the community of ideas, goals and mutual interests of both our states and peoples.

PAP REVIEWS CEMA EMERGENCY AID DELIVERIES

LD161830 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 16 Mar 82

[CMEA Emergency Aid to Poland, A Summing Up" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Mar (PAP) -- Since December 13, the CMEA countries have offered Poland emergency aid worth nearly 10 billion zlotys (calculated in retail prices), or about 8 percent of the monthly deliveries on the Polish market.

Last December and January the Soviet Union provided Poland with goods worth some 82 billion zlotys under a credit to be paid off after 1985. The GDR granted Poland goods worth nearly 2 billion zlotys free of charge. Czechoslovakia and Hungary offered some 2.5 billion zloty worth of goods each, also in the form of a gift. Goods worth nearly 480 million zlotys came in from Bulgaria, for which Poland will pay in 1984 at a 2.5 percent interest rate. Moreover, Mongolia offered aid worth 136 million zlotys, Vietnam -- 7 million zlotys, the DPRK -- 68 million zlotys, Yugoslavia -- 15 million dollars, and Afghanistan -- 700 thousand dollars, all meant as gifts.

Virtually all our CMEA partners have said they would further assist Poland, one of the forms being the speeding up of the supplies over the usual practice of delivering the largest batches of goods in the 3rd and 4th quarters of the year.

The Soviet Union offered to supply Poland with 25 percent of the annual quota of goods in the first quarter of the year. As reported earlier, the USSR also granted Poland a loan covering 250 thousand tonnes of grain, delivery of 30 thousand tonnes of maize, a credit to finance Poland's debit with that country, and supply of imported parts for Polish-made equipment for Soviet customers. Earlier the USSR gave Poland 465 million dollars.

The other CMEA countries offered to supply Poland with 30 percent on the average of their annual quota of consumer goods and raw materials in the first quarter of the year. Bulgaria offered to effect all her deliveries over the first half of this year.

As regards the deliveries going beyond the quota envisaged in trading protocols, Czechoslovadia, Bulgaria, and Romania offered deliveries of goods worth a total of 1.5 billion zlotys. Czechoslovadia will moreover supply Poland with passenger cars and trucks worth 272 million zlotys. The GDR, Bulgaria, and Romania are going to supply Poland with additional quota of spare parts for basic equipment they sell to this country, worth a total of 1 billion zlotys. At the same time, Poland was allowed to postpone the repayment of these deliveries, which Czechoslovadia and Bulgaria agreed to have the repayments made even after 1985.

The Soviet Union was the first country to respond to the Polish offer to use this country's spare industrial potential, with an agreement on Poland's supplying her Soviet partner with definite quantities of goods in exchange for Soviet raw materials being already in operation in the light industry.

Talks on similar accords pertaining to the chemical industry, metallurgy, machine engineerings are under way. Talks with other partners are nearing completion and the list of such agreements is soon expected to expand considerably.

FRG EVANGELICAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD161058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the Council of Evangelical Churches of the FRG, comprised of Bishop Dr (Helmut Hild), acting chairman of the Council, and Father Prelate (Heinz-Georg Binder), the Council's spokesman for contacts with governments, parliaments and political parties, has arrived in Warsaw at the invitation of the Polish Ecumenical Council.

During their 3-day visit to our country the representatives of West German protestantism will conduct talks in the Polish Ecumenical Council and with the evangelical churches in our country. They will also meet representatives of political organs and visit the Episcopate of the Catholic Church.

Czyrek Meets FRG Churchmen

LD171838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek has received Bishop Dr Helmut Hild, chairman of the FRG Council of Churches, and Prelate Heinz-Georg Binder, the council's representative in contacts with the FRG Government, who are visiting Poland at the invitation of the Polish Ecumenical Council. He received the visitors for a discussion.

At their request Minister Czyrek elucidated international aspects of the development of the sociopolitical situation in Poland and informed them on the scale and significance of the socialist countries' aid to Poland and also the consequences for our economy and social situation as a result of the restrictions applied by NATO states.

Certain matters pertaining to the FRG's present policies regarding Poland were also discussed.

Glemp Receives Churchmen

LD181500 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Mar (PAP) -- The delegation of the West German Council of Evangelical Churches which had come to Poland at the invitation of the Polish Ecumenical Council wound up its three-day visit today.

Composed of Bishop Dr Helmut Hild and Prelate Heinz-Georg Binder, the delegation had a meeting with the Presidium of the Polish Ecumenical Council and Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp, among other church officials. They were also received by Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek and head of Poland's Religious Denominations Office Jerzy Kuberski to discuss the current situation in Poland and the development of relations between the two countries.

The Polish Ecumenical Council and its member churches voiced their gratitude to the evangelical churches of the Federal Republic of Germany for their heretofore charity for this country and for their willingness to continue the ecumenical dialogue commenced in early 1970's, as a significant factor in the process of normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG.

LE FIGARO REPORTS CURRENT MOODS IN POLAND

PM171647 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 Mar 82 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "The Poles Are Bracing Themselves Against the Government"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Poland has now been living under martial law for 3 months. What effects has it had? It has of course brought the suspension of civil liberties and thousands of internments (after the latest releases the number has been reduced to 3,600). It has enabled the government to ensure that "order reigns in Warsaw" and, as TRYBUNA LUDU wrote on Saturday, "The past 3 months have brought what counts most to each Polish family, calm and security for the future." But at the same time how can anybody fail to see that these 90 days have caused immense frustration among the population whose radicalization and hostility toward the government are constantly increasing?

In these conditions it is possible to accept this judgment by a government minister: "The past few weeks have made it possible to form a hard crust on the surface of things but it is still a crust of a volcano."

Nonetheless official circles think they have the situation well under control, and they welcome the fact that attempts to launch a clandestine opposition movement "are increasingly weak and isolated." All that is fine but what solutions does it bring for Poland?

Of course, on Saturday TRYBUNA LUDU again repeated that there could be no return to the stagnant socialism which existed before August 1980 any more than to the anarchy which existed before 13 December. RZECZPOSPOLITA, which is close to the government, goes even further and writes that "the country's situation calls for the realization of the idea of national accord." Mr Porebski, a Politburo member, stated in Wroclaw on Friday that "the social crisis of conscience cannot be overcome with the help of the forces of order." Even Mr Olszowski, who, since General Jaruzelski's visit to Moscow, has again adopted a more moderate attitude, spoke of the need "to build up the country's confidence in the actions of the Military Council of National Salvation," and he added: "It is appropriate to show that the line of social accord is being pursued."

However the truth is that very little is being done to revive dialogue. The news of a meeting between Mr Rakowski and Mr Walesa released by the world press 1 week ago was very clearly denied in statements to me from both the government side and the church. Similarly, from the information gathered, it seems unlikely that Mr Walesa will be allowed to attend his daughter's baptism on 21 [March]. Of course some hope is placed in the forthcoming meeting of the joint church-state commission which will be held on 23 [March], if Monsignor Dabrowski has returned from Rome by then. In any case the church is still stressing its readiness for dialogue.

"Of course," a top member of the Episcopate told me, "the attempts we have made over the past 3 months have not produced many results but that is no reason to give up. Instead we should redouble our efforts because there is no other solution but mutual forgiveness and national reconciliation."

The "moderates" of the present leadership, led by Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski are making an increasing number of statements stressing the need to resume the path of reforms. But for the time being that seems to be scarcely more than wishful thinking. Is there reason to say, as some people do, that that is doomed to failure in advance, because you do not stage a coup like that of 13 December in order to implement reforms? That is only seemingly logical. It show a lack of knowledge of the complexity of communist regimes. Indeed it is only when they feel sure of their power that those countries' leaders are capable of implementing any reforms. As far as I am concerned, I wrote in these columns a very long time ago, that at best the Polish crisis could only be solved by the creation, either by national dialogue or through a crisis (which we are now experiencing), of a system which respects the party's leadership role and the alliances but democratizes its structures somewhat.

Stupefying Propaganda

The 13 December operation brought the neo-Stalinist demon out of his box. Moreover, officials with no other talent than that of servility have been placed in positions of responsibility and are prepared to defend their positions with brutality. On the other hand the government "moderates" are isolated. The intellectuals, who would be their natural support, are turning away from them and that is hardly surprising.

Some people clearly seem to want to limit a possible liberalization to the workers, both for ideological concerns and because it seems easier for the government to win back some ground in that sector. Let the workers establish truly independent trade unions in the enterprises. Let them even form workers' councils. But we will keep firm control over the intellectuals and propaganda.... That is obvious wishful thinking. Indeed Poland is still on the threshold of a decisive battle between neo-Stalinists and "moderates."

One of the key spheres in which that struggle is taking place is propaganda. So far the "hardliners" have had the upper hand. Since the 13 December propaganda has been as stupefying and provocative as it could and has made a major contribution to increasing the population's hostility toward the government. At an internal meeting on 9 March, Radio and Television Committee Chairman Mr Loranc revealed that, after "checks," 513 radio and television journalists lost their jobs, of whom 299 were in Warsaw. In addition 134, of which 100 were in Warsaw, have been placed "on exceptional leave," on 75 percent of their pay. Some young journalists are apparently being subjected to "reeducation courses" as at the height of the Chinese Cultural Revolution. The sackings mainly affect journalists who are members of Solidarity or are active in the Journalists' Association, like its Warsaw chairman Jacek Kalabinski. One of the capital's well-known journalists is now a taxi-driver and another, Jacek Maziarski, caused a stir by placing a signed advertisement in ZYCIE WARSZAWY this week announcing that he was seeking "an honest job."

For the time being virtually all famous writers or actors are boycotting the television. For that reason the television is at present only achieving one-fourth of its normal film and program production. Aside from them the "writers" who are willing to speak on the small screen are illustrious nonentities.

During this meeting, Albin Kania, chief of the radio's Statistical Investigations' Department, gave the results of confidential opinion polls which have reached me. Only 1 percent of television viewers say they are "extremely satisfied" with television programs and 20 percent "moderately satisfied." In more general terms, 50 percent of Warsaw inhabitants and 33 percent of provincial inhabitants think the existing state is one of "war by the government against the population" and 80 percent of the people questioned have a negative or very negative attitude toward the government and the socioeconomic situation.

Of course it is understandable that these results should not have been published. They give further evidence, if there was any need, that the authorities no longer have much time if they really want to return to the path to the vital national reconciliation, notably by a radical change in the style of propaganda.

LE MONDE REPORTS DETAINEES PROTEST EXILE OFFER

PM150825 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Mar 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Internees Refuse To Have To Choose Between Exile and Deprivation of Freedom"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The statements made 3 March by the Polish interior minister about the opportunities internees and their families would have to ask to leave the country have aroused high feelings in trade union and opposition circles. Some families have been subjected to pressures aimed at making them file such applications, and it is feared that this practice may spread.

The internees at the Jaworze center, near Drawsko -- where, in particular, Messrs Geremek and Mazowieck, who were Mr Walesa's two principal political advisers, are detained -- have sent the following statement to Warsaw: "...The government has announced that the internees can submit with their spouses and underage children applications to go abroad for good. It is difficult not to see in this statement elements of blackmail with regard to people uncertain about their fate and that of their loved ones; people finding themselves in a situation in which there is no question of expressing their wishes freely. The choice with which we are confronted comes down to this: Indefinite deprivation of freedom or exile for life, abandonment of our duty, our homes and our work -- the destruction, therefore, of a lifetime's work and a lasting separation from our loved ones.

"We uphold, in accordance with the international agreements on human rights and the rules in force in civilized countries, the right of every man, irrespective of his nationality, to settle in the country of his choice. This manner of securing by force from people deprived of freedom the decision to leave the country must be regarded as a violation of this right.

"We appeal to people enjoying moral authority in Poland and outside Poland's borders -- in particular, to the national and international institutions set up for the protection of human and citizen's rights -- to adopt a stance on this plan from Poland's military government."

SOLIDARITY FIGURE CALLS MEMBERS TO SPEAK OUT

NC171933 Paris AFP in English 1921 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Mar (AFP) -- The president of the Warsaw branch of the Solidarity trade union, currently being sought by the militia, today called on members of the banned federation to make themselves heard in the debate opened by the government on the future of Polish unionism.

The statement by Zbigniew Bujak, one of the few Solidarity leaders still at large, was published in the underground weekly "TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE."

"It is necessary to respond clearly and unequivocally to the massive efforts to limit free unions," Mr Bujak said. "Every member, every militant of Solidarity and every link in its leadership has the obligation to demand the re-establishment of Solidarity."

He urged that members send letters to government unionism officials and newspapers.

Meanwhile, certain Solidarity backers have recently been seen wearing a small lightening bolt symbol on their lapels, said to be replacing the union's former [words indistinct] bearing the "Solidarnosc" insignia.

HUPALOWSKI ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF LIBYAN SOCIETY

LD182210 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Mar (PAP) -- Poland's Minister for Administration, Local Governmant and Environmental Protection Gen Tadeusz Hupalowski was elected chairman of the Polish-Libyan Friendship Society at the meeting of the society's board here today in connection with a resignation by heretofore Chairwoman Maria Milczarek. Ms Milczarek will serve as the society's deputy chairman instead.

Gen. Hupalowski briefed the meeting on the outcome of his two recent visits to the Libyan Jamahiriyah and stressed the understanding which the Libyan side displayed towards Poland. He aslo pointed out that the Polish-Libyan economic talks resulted in a whole range of concrete proposals aimed to expand cooperation between the two countries in such areas as industrial production, oil sales, and specialist training, among others.

While discussing plans for the Polish-Libyan Friendship Society's activity in 1982 and partly in 1983, members of the board, who represent Polish institutions engaged in direct cooperation with the Jamahiriayh, spoke of prospects for expanding the society's activity outside Warsaw, boosting exchange of tourist groups between the two countries, cooperation in sports, establishing contacts between cities of both countries, and [word indistinct].

Operating since 1978, the Polish-Libyan Friendship Society is the biggest and most dynamic section of the Polish-Arab Friendship Society.

ROUTINE PERIODICALS TO RESUME PUBLICATION

LD172158 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Mar (PAP) -- A decision has been made to resume publication of routine periodicals -- sports and tourist periodicals, magazines for young people, and also magazines published by "Sigma," the main technical organization.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR DROZDENKO

AU181819 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, at the latter's request. On this occasion, the sides had a talk which took place in a comradely atmosphere.

RCP MEETING REVIEWS 1981 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

AU190845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Assessments by Executive Political Committee of CC of RCP of Romania's Economic and Financial Situation in 1981

During the meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP held on March 18, 1982 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, they examined the report on the economic and financial situation in the national economy as a whole, resulted from the sum-up of 1981.

In 1981 important results were scored in the country's economic and sociocultural development, which confirm the realism of the plan provisions, the correctness of the party policy of development of the productive forces, a decisive condition for raising the degree of welfare and civilization of the people, reads the release on the meeting of the Political Executive Committee. The commissioning of an important number of new productive capacities and a better labour organization led to the increase last year too of the technico-material potential and economic efficiency, the better capitalization of the national resources, thus ensuring the carrying through of the RCP programme of continuously raising the living standard, both material and spiritual, of all citizens.

As a result of the successes scored in the carrying through of the economic plan, the net profit made by the state units in 1981 recorded a 12.3 per cent growth as to 1980. Although the planned objectives were not fulfilled entirely, in 1981 the money accumulations of the socialist units rose 6.7 per cent, and the total incomes in the state budget increased above provisions. After the complete meeting of the expenditures, an excess of over 8.5 billion lei results per total with the state budget. It is to be used for the socioeconomic development in 1982. Although the export plan was not integrally fulfilled in 1981, Romania's commercial balance recorded a surplus of over 300 million dollars. The unfulfilments with export last year with the production for which contracts had been concluded, of some one billion dollars, are included as supplementary task to cope with in the plan for 1982. The Political Executive Committee established measures for the integral fulfilment of this task.

The Political Executive Committee considered that in spite of the special successes even better results could have been scored had action been taken more exigently, more responsibly for the unflinching implementation of the established targets. Related to this the Political Executive Committee criticised certain negative manifestations that led to failure to fulfill the plan indices and to loss particularly in the field of agriculture, food industry, mining, timber economy, chemical industry, light industry and in the network of the local economy.

The Political Executive Committee asked the government, all the ministries, the centrals and enterprises to pass most firmly to the liquidation of the shortcomings and lags behind, by means of better organizing production and work, so that the first aim may be the improvement of the quality technical standard of production, the improvement of the economic efficiency.

Setting out from the fact that a series of such economic sectors as the coal industry, constructions, etc, may be short of work force, the Political Executive Committee established that the government shall take measures for re-distributing the existing workforce in tune with the needs of the national economy, as well as for further reducing the share of non-productive personnel, in view of meeting the demand of workforce in all the branches of economy. In 1982 there has to be liquidated for good the non-profitable production, halted -- according to the law -- the production of units that cannot cover their own spending and turn out profit.

The Political Executive Committee asked the ministries, the central synthesis bodies, the party and state bodies to concentrate their entire activity on the lower levels, on enterprises, for finding quick, practical solutions to all problems and for ensuring a proper unfolding of the production activity.

There has been indicated that an end must be put to all practices of drawing out various plans and programmes that immobilize a large number of cadres in ministries, central state bodies economic units, etc, and that hinder a concentration of all forces on concrete activity of implementing the concrete measures included in the state plan, in the party decisions and stipulated in the laws of the country.

It was also requested that the number of meetings at various levels of the party and state apparatus be diminished, that the wasting of time in useless discussions be firmly combated as well as the attempt of some to justify their own lack of responsibility in carrying through the tasks incumbent directly on them by the so-called collective activity.

The Political Executive Committee requested that everything be done for the integral fulfilment, month by month, of the export production and tasks, while ensuring high-quality production, higher grade turning to use of raw materials, in parallel to cutting down imports, for the fulfillment of the target set by the party and state leadership of equilibrating the balance of payments and liquidating the foreign debt.

Measures To Develop Zootechny and Improve Supply in Romania

Analyzing within its March 18 meeting the report on the results of the animal census, the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP considered that the situation of the livestock is generally good.

The census data show that important growth were recorded in the numbers of animals, representing over 900,000 with pigs, almost 1.5 million with sheep and over 11 million with poultry. Important rises were also recorded with rabbits and others. Likewise, it appeared that with bovines the numbers are by 182,000 smaller than the previous year.

All in all, except for the bovines, the head of animal ensures the necessary conditions both for the carrying through of the programme on self-supply, and for continuously increasing the numbers in the next years.

The Political Executive Committee debated a report on measures for the fulfilment of the programme on strengthening territorial self-management and self-supply, as well as on ensuring the population's proper supply.

Based on the census results, some improvements were made in the provisions of the self-supply programme, to the end of diminishing the slaughtering and extending the fattening duration of the young bovines to more than two years, so as to reach a weight of at least 400 kg per animal. These measures ensure an equilibrated development of the bovines so as to reach by 1985 a normal rhythm of reproduction and slaughtering. The planned amounts of meat for the population's supply, the per capita consumption will keep the same, while increasing the share of pork, fowl and rabbit in order to make up for the diminution in the amount of beef.

Considering that the country's agriculture has the effectives [as received] needed for a good supply to the population, the Political Executive Committee asked that special attention be paid to the implementation of the general programme for the development of zootechny, to the further improvement of the animal breeding and reproduction.

There has also been indicated that a sustained rate should be ensured to the actions meant for the modernization of the zootechnical sectors and for ensuring, according to the plans, a powerful fodder base, by means of better capitalizing all the existing resources -- particularly the natural pastures and the gross fodder, in tune with the tradition and experience of the Romanian agriculture.

Plenary Meeting of CC of RCP Is Called

During its March 18 meeting the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP decided to call the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP on March 31, this year. The Political Executive Committee also analysed the report on the membership, composition and organizational structure of the party on December 31 1981; the report on the activity unfolded in 1981 by the party and state bodies, by the mass organizations for implementing the cadre policy of the party; the report concerning the activity carried out for solving the suggestions, intimations, claims and applications of the working people in 1981; the report on the international activity of the party and state in 1981 and the main orientations in the foreign policy over 1982, and decided to submit them for debate by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP.

On Romanian-Yugoslav Summit Dialogue

In the meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP of March 18 Nicolae Ceausescu accounted of the visit of friendship paid to Romania over February 19-21 by Dusan Dragosavac, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The Political Executive Committee highlighted the importance of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Dusan Dragosavac, which go down as another telling moment of the traditional and fruitful Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue, as an important contribution to the ever more intense development of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations.

Stressed with satisfaction was the fact that the exchanges of views between the two party leaders -- conducted in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding, mutual esteem and regard that is characteristic of the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples, preganantly emphasized the mutual wish to expand and deepen the good Romanian-Yugoslav relations on a political, economic, technical, scientific and other planes. It was pointed out that the development of these close links proceeds on the lasting foundation of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-immixture in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely reciprocal assistance.

The Political Executive Committee assessed highly the determination affirmed during the talks by the RCP secretary general and the chairman of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, to amplify still more in the future the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, as it is of major importance for the continuous strengthening of the friendship, solidarity and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia, between the Romanian people and the Yugoslav people. It was highlighted that the large promotion of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations is in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of building the new social system in Romania and Yugoslavia, in the interest of the general cause of socialism, peace, security and national independence, of international collaboration and cooperation.

Emphasis was also placed on the importance of the exchange of opinions between the two party leaders on essential questions of the political life on the European Continent and in the whole world, of the working-class and communist movement and both sides considered that -- under the present international circumstances -- it is more necessary than ever before for all countries peoples, revolutionary progressive, democratic forces, public opinion to work for lessening tension, for resuming and continuing the policy of peace, detente, collaboration and national independence, for the elimination of force and threat with force, in international relations, for settling by political means, by negotiations, the differences among states, for the assertion of each nation's right to decide its own fate.

The Political Executive Committee emphasized the significance of the emphasis placed by both sides on the necessity to do everything for achieving European security and for developing collaboration on our continent.

At the same time the Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue was stressed to have reasserted the will of Romania and Yugoslavia to militate further for the development of the collaboration among the Balkan countries, for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and understanding, of cooperation and good neighbourliness, free from nuclear weapons.

At the same time there was highlighted the preoccupation of the parties and countries over the unprecedented acceleration of the arms race, considering that the fundamental problem of our time is the halting of this dangerous race, the halting of emplacement of further intermediate-range missiles in Europe and the withdrawal of the existing ones in view of creating a Europe free from nuclear weapons, of passing immediately to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first of all.

The Political Executive Committee highlighted with satisfaction that Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Dusan Dragosavac expressed on the occasion too the resolve of the Romanian Communist Party and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia to strengthen the collaboration with all communist, worker, socialist, social democratic parties, with movements of national liberation, with progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces, in the struggle for peace, security, disarmament and the elimination of the danger of war, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of new international economic order, for implementing the ideals of freedom, independence, democracy and progress of all nations.

Approving unanimously the conclusions reached during the Romanian-Yugoslav summit, the Political Executive Committee established measures for the materialization of the things agreed upon, in view of further developing the relations of friendship solidarity and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

AGERPRES REVIEWS 30 YEARS OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS

AU181324 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Mar (AGERPRES) -- The evolution of the main indicators of the socioeconomic development synthesizes several particular processes:

The social product in Romania's economy went up from 83 billion lei in 1950 to 344 billion lei in 1965, to 544 billion lei in 1970 and to 1.275 billion lei in 1980. The national income -- the only source of economic development and improvement of the living standard -- rose from 35 billion lei in 1950 to 146 billion lei in 1965 and to 244 billion lei in 1970, to reach 516 billion lei in 1980.

It must be highlighted that, with virtually all these indicators, most of the increase scored in 1980 over 1950 is owed to the 1971-1980 decade, which points to the particular efforts made in that period to develop material production.

In the 1971-1980 [decade] the process continued of improving the structure by branches of the national economy. Non-agricultural branches, industry in particular, had a greater share in the social product, there was a rise in the national income, economically active population, fixed assets and other basic indicators of economic development. In 1978, for the first time the population working in industry outnumbered that working in agriculture.

The development and modernization of material production required and at the same time provided conditions for Romania's ever broader participation in international economic exchanges. Thus, while over 1951-1965 foreign trade dynamics was 1.4 times higher than the national income dynamics, in 1971-1980 the growth rate of the former was more than twice the national income growth rate.

A correlation of the main synthetic indices highlights the fact that over the last decade there was a considerable greater concern to improve economic efficiency. Labour productivity contributed more to the growth of the national income, of the industrial and agricultural production. The national income dynamics (241.3 percent in 1980 as compared to 1970; 100 percent), was higher than that of the social product (230.3 percent), and for the first time over the last quinquennium, the annual average growth of the net industrial production (10.1 percent) was higher than that of the global production (9.5 percent), evincing the results scored through the application of the package of measures to reduce material spending.

Stressing the ever growing contribution made by the efficiency indices to the achievement of sustained rates of economic growth, the fact should also be showed that in setting the intensive and extensive factors of development into motion an important part was played by the special efforts made over the last decade to equip the economy with modern technical means. Over 1971-1975 the accumulation fund accounted for 34.1 percent of the national income and for 36.3 over the 1976-1980 period, compared with only 17.6 to 28.8 percent over the four previous quinquenniums.

The development of the material production and the improvement of its efficiency have created resources for improving at unprecedented rates the welfare of the population. Over 1971-1980 the total real incomes of the population practically doubled, the absolute growth being almost equal to that recorded over the 1950-1970 period.

As a consequence of the high rates of economic growth in Romania the gaps separating it from the highly developed countries have been narrowed down considerably over 1971-1980 the national income went up in Romania at over 9 percent annual rate on an average, that is approximately twice the growth on a world plane and two-to-four times the growth rate in the developed countries.

An analysis of the data concerning the per-capita national income in seven European socialist countries (Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Hungary, Poland and USSR) shows that in 1965 and 1970 Romania placed last, but came to hold the third position in 1979; if in 1965 the per-capita national income of Romania was 81 percent below that of the GDR and 70 percent below that of Czechoslovakia, in 1979 the gaps had shrunk to 25 percent and 16 percent respectively.

As concerns the domestic per-capita gross product -- an index used in comparisons with non-socialist countries -- if the levels attained by Romania over 1965 and 1978 are taken to be 1.0, the gaps have narrowed down: from 7.0 to 3.5 with respect to USA, from 7.6 to 3.4 with respect to Switzerland, from 6.8 to 3.2 with respect to Sweden, from 5.4 to 3.0 with respect to West Germany, from 4.3 to 2.1 with respect to Britain, from 3.9 to 2.5 with respect to Austria.

These comparative data highlight the progress made in getting closer to the economically developed countries but also the further efforts required to bridge the gaps.

The results over the last decade are all the more remarkable as the Romanian economy was confronted -- particularly in the second half of the period -- with serious difficulties, among which worth mentioning are: the effects of the devastating tremour [earthquake] in the spring of 1977, for the removal of which outstanding efforts were needed, unfavourable weather conditions in many years, which bore negatively on farm production levels, the worsening of the world economic crisis, of the energy and raw materials crisis, the substantial rise in the prices of basic raw materials, of oil in particular, which required more great efforts.

MAIN NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDEXES REPORTED

AU181146 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0958 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Dynamics of the main indicators of the national economy's development

percentage

	1950:100.0			1980 as against
	1965	1970	1980	1970
Population	116.7	124.2	136.1	109.6
Economically active population	115.6	117.9	123.6	104.8
Number of working people	203.0	241.0	346.0	144.0
Fixed assets	223	337	827	245
Volume of investment	748	13 fold	33 fold	259
Social product	414	629	15 fold	231
National income				
- Total	413	599	15 fold	242
- Per inhabitant	354	482	11 fold	221
- Per person working in material production	357.3	508.1	12 fold	231
Overall industrial production	649	11 fold	33 fold	289
Overall farm production	193	212	349	165
Volume of foreign trade	478	836	41 fold	494
Labour productivity per person				
- In industry	343	488	923	189
- In building assembly	361	340	718	217
Real income per inhabitant	214	263	470	179
Real remuneration				
Total working people	226	271	418	754
Retail sales through the				
Socialist trade network	459	683	15 fold	215
Sociocultural expenses financed				
By the state budget	607	988	21 fold	209

PREMIER VERDET RECEIVES GDR JUSTICE MINISTER

AU172007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Mar (AGERPRES) -- On March 17 premier Ilie Verdet received the delegation headed by Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice of the German Democratic Republic, who at the invitation of the leadership of the Ministry of Justice, is paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview the sides highlighted with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two countries and peoples. The sides tackled aspects related to the organization of the judiciary system, the improvement of legislation and the role of law in the development of the new economic and social relations in the two countries, the contribution jurists can make to better rapprochement and mutual knowledge, to the promotion of peace and collaboration among peoples.

SCINTEIA SAYS DEUTSCHE WELLE SPREADING LIE

AU172033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Under the heading "The Sensation of the Day or the Reprovable Practice of Misinformation", "SCINTEIA" of March 17 discloses the falseness of a news item disseminated by the "Deutsche Welle" (on March 12, 1982) according to which the famous Romanian handball player Vasile Stinga would have requested to remain in the Federal Republic of Germany at the end of the recent world handball championship. While such a piece of information which stands proof of an unqualifiable lack of professional probity was being spread, the Romanian handball player was already at home and even started coaching for the national championship -- notes columnist Ilie Tanasache who also wrote down a talk he had with him at "Steaua" club a few days ago. The columnist specified that the Romanian handball player had "vanished" nowhere but travelled normally, with the entire team, by the same plane, returning home on March 8, at 1540 (Bucharest time).

"Everything the newspapers and the radio station in West Germany said about me are calumnies which I reject with indignation and those who irresponsibly launch such fabrications do not take into account elementary truths, Vasile Stinga stated in his talk with the newspaper's columnist, adding: I learned handball in Romania, I asserted myself benefiting from the excellent conditions provided to the development of sports. I play for the spectators from among whom I rose, who appreciate me, encourage me and whom I love. My place is here and I cannot imagine I could live, work and play anywhere else. I say this as a man who travelled much and saw many things. My place is here, in Romania and nowhere else all the more so as my life is deeply rooted here: I am a third-grade student of the Institute of Physical Education and Sports and all those whom I love are here. That is why I am surprised and indignant at the fact that some people do not hesitate to produce such defying calumnies." Standing against the preposterous practice of the West-German radio station which takes over and disseminates immaterial news, the Bucharest daily notes inter alia: The conception of those who launch such "news" is dominated by the idea that everything is for sale. Even a man of dignified standing, who cares about his country, who has never been lured by other realities.

In conclusion, the paper writes: Under the circumstances, we naturally wonder: What is the aim of disseminating such untruths, of calumniating a great sportsman and his beliefs? The more so as "Deutsche Welle" is an official radio station and not some common private publication -- it is clear to anyone that such loathful procedures which can only make indignant any honest man, are in the last analysis of no use to anyone, not even to those who employ them.

NEW JOURNAL CONTRASTS YALTA, CSCE ACCORDS

AU181412 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Zagreb, 16 Mar (TANJUG) -- In view of its author and timing, the statement by the Soviet military security specialists, General Mikhaylov, that Helsinki is a logical continuation of Yalta has evoked different commentaries, the Zagreb weekly DANAS says in its commentary. Notwithstanding this, the fact is, however, that from its very beginning the great and long-term process of European negotiations called the CSCE has been understood differently by different sides and that the participants in this process have held their own specific viewpoints as regards the value of the CSCE. Subordinating their total political and diplomatic actions to strictly defined goals and interests, the bloc structures wanted to win points for themselves at the conference, taking into consideration, naturally, the relations with the other side, the weekly continues.

From the very beginning, the West has pursued the goal of achieving an accord on the status of Berlin and opening negotiations on military forces in Europe. Advancing these two main elements of their total strategy as a prerequisite for the CSCE, the Western countries, led by the United States, agreed to accept the existing European borders, allowing the possibility for changing them by peaceful means under certain circumstances. for those who claimed that this was quite a big concession to the other side and that thereby the existence of two Germanies and the division of Europe had been legalized, it was precisely the possibility for a peaceful change of the borders that represented a special kind of a consoling argument in favor of long-term actions.

Supporting the CSCE idea, Soviet foreign policy saw in it a considerable advantage. In the political sphere, the conference was a very suitable opportunity, under the conditions of expanding the relaxation of international tension, to open the process of acceptance of the existing state of affairs in Europe and, in place of the earlier American concepts of "containment of communism," "liberation of Eastern Europe" and "rollback of communism," to fix the borders of all European countries that had been determined as a result of the postwar development of the world. Simultaneously with the political (?turn) of relations, which should confirm the existing state of affairs in Europe, a calmer Europe would provide possibilities for expanding contacts. These would include contacts in the economic field, in which the West was expected to provide assistance with its credits and modern technology in fulfilling the large Soviet and East European plans.

As regards all the past East European crises, the Soviet Union clearly emphasized that the separation of any individual socialist country from the "fraternal socialist community" is unthinkable. Translated into political language, this emphasis was intended to make it clear to all internal and external forces that there would be no change in the internal foundations of the East European system just as there would be no shifting of the international border line between East and West. Thus it is no accident that precisely in connection with Poland the Soviet mass information media support the views of those Western authors who invoke Yalta and the spirit of Yalta and who see the origins of the existing state of affairs in the accords between big powers on the organization of the postwar world. The Soviet analysts of international relations stress that the foundations of the postwar development were laid in Yalta, that the cold war period represented an attempt to change that situation and that that attempt led to tensions and hostile relations.

Although the [Helsinki] Final Act speaks about the national borders of the signatory states, the soviet concept of Europe after the Helsinki conference emphasizes that, in this way, the entire European relationship and balance between the two opposite systems has been accepted. Any shifting of the border dividing these two big sociopolitical and economic systems or any attempt to weaken one of them (Poland) is judged by the Soviet Union as an attempt to deal a blow to detente and peaceful European development.

It is clear to any seriously thinking politician that the use of any external violent means is unthinkable in Europe and that even only a call for changing the individual systems from within can lead to a catastrophe.

It inevitably follows from this that, under the present conditions, it is impossible to change the established relations by violent means and that there can be no sense in wishing for national bloodshed in the form of civil wars.

However, at the same time, it is not difficult to understand that the entire idea of the CSCE has most definitely never been based on any intention to build the new European development on the agreements concluded between the big powers during the Second World War. As one of the major important forms of the policy of relaxation of tension, peaceful settlement of disputes and development of comprehensive cooperation, the CSCE was conceived as an equal and continuous dialogue of 35 countries interested in mutually solving the problems of their security and cooperation. Incorporating 10 fundamental principles in the basic premises of the Final Act, the participants of the Helsinki Conference also pointed out all those democratic goals to which they aspire, which certainly cannot be put under the denominator of the Yalta negotiations between the big powers. After all, the periods and the participants of both processes of negotiations show that Yalta and Helsinki have nothing in common, the journal DANAS concludes.

BULGARIAN ENVOY GIVES INVITATION TO DRAGOSAVAC

LD181956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1759 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received Rayko Nikolay, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the SFRY. Ambassador Nikolav handed Dragosavac an invitation to participate in the international conference in connection with Georgi Dimitrov's 100th birthday.

JOURNALIST DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN BULGARIA

AU181659 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] A delegation of the Yugoslav Association of Journalists, which arrived in Bulgaria for a few days' visit, yesterday began talks in Sofia with their Bulgarian colleagues about the forms of cooperation between the two federations. The three-member Yugoslav delegation is led by Mirko Sagolj, member of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Federation of Journalists and president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Federation of Journalists.

MARKOVIC DISCUSSES NONALIGNED ISSUES IN INDIA

Meets Indian Counterpart

LD152200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2120 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- India and Yugoslavia share concern over the present deteriorating of the international situation. The two countries believe that the intensifying arms race, big-power rivalry and interference in the internal affairs of other countries threaten world peace and security. They urge a common action of the non-aligned towards overcoming the present state of affairs and during peace and stability in the world.

The above are the essential common assessments put forward in the toast here in New Delhi this evening by Speaker of the House of the People (Lok Sabha) of the Indian Parliament Bal Ram Jakhar and President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, Dragoslav Markovic. Dragoslav Markovic arrived here today, heading a Yugoslav parliamentary delegation.

In reply to Bal Ram Jakhar's toast, Dragoslav Markovic stressed that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to preparations for the seventh non-aligned summit in Baghdad in September, in order to ensure a successful outcome of the summit. Markovic said that the ceasing of the senseless and unfortunate war between Iraq and Iran, "two non-aligned countries, our friends," would be the greatest contribution to the success of the preparations. In this context, Markovic assessed that the non-aligned ministerial meeting in New Delhi in February last year gave "the necessary basis for finding a road to establishing peace and to reaching a peaceful solution to the conflict between the two countries."

Talks between members of the parliamentary delegations led by Dr Bal Ram Jakhar for India and Dragoslav Markovic for Yugoslavia also opened today. In opening the talks, Dr Bal Ram Jakhar emphasized that India and Yugoslavia were tied by long-standing and deep-set friendship. India and Yugoslavia have ideals in common, such as consistent work for peace and progress in the world and building a new international economic order, he pointed out. Already at their today's talk opening, members of both delegations expressed their wish for promotion of cooperation between the parliaments of India and Yugoslavia.

Meets Gandhi, Reddy

LD162216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Textq New Delhi, 16 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and India today underlined the necessity of the nonaligned countries' closing their ranks and taking united action for surmounting the present tense world situation. The joint stand of the two nonaligned countries was expressed during separate talks here today between President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic and Indian President Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Special emphasis was laid on the preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit which will be held in Baghdad next September. The two sides stressed that endeavours should be made to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Iraq and Iran. It was assessed that the ending of the conflict would not only improve the atmosphere prior to the summit but that it would also be in the interest of the peoples of the two nonaligned countries and world peace. It was stressed that the dynamism of the nonaligned must be maintained as provided by the far-sighted vision of the movement's founders -- Tito, Nehru and Nasser. Both sides noted that a fresh impetus should be given to the implementation of the principle and goals of the nonaligned policy. In this context, it was underlined that the cooperation between Yugoslavia and India as countries which are among the advocates of the authentic principles of nonaligned policy, is of inestimable value.

Dragoslav Markovic and Indira Gandhi pointed to the need for a North-South dialogue and an early start on global negotiations with the aim of establishing a new international economic order. They especially emphasized the need for a comprehensive development of relations among the developing countries themselves. Both sides positively assessed the February meeting of representatives of 44 developing countries -- "the Delhi consultations." Indira Gandhi and Dragoslav Markovic assessed there were both the possibilities and the need for the promotion of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and India.

PLO MISSION CHIEF MEETS SAWPY'S VASILJEVIC

AU161324 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] Zivan Vasiljevic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, yesterday received Ibrahim al-Khativ, chief of the PLO Political Mission in Yugoslavia. On this occasion, al-Khatib informed Vasiljevic about the latest development of the situation in the Middle East region and about the PLO position.

CHIEF OF STAFF MAMULA LEAVES FOR TURKEY

LD151028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0922 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's chief of the General Staff, Admiral Branko Mamula, left for Ankara this morning for a friendly visit to the Republic of Turkey and its armed forces. Admiral Mamula is paying this visit at the invitation of his Turkish counterpart, Army Gen Kenan Evrem. During his visit to this friendly country Admiral Mamula and members of the delegation will visit units and institutions of the armed forces and have talks with his hosts.

At Batajnica Airport, Admiral Mamula and members of the delegation were seen off by Col Gen Asim Hodzic, Lt Col Gen Slobodan Alagic, Vice Admiral Veljko Dokmanovic and other Yugoslav People's Army officers. Galip Balkar, Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia, and embassy staff, also saw them off.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY URGES INCREASED KOSOVO ACTION

LD182206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, at its session today chaired by Dobrivoje Vidic, was acquainted with the latest state of the political-security situation in Kosovo and determined conclusions in this context. It was stressed that the struggle against nationalism and irredentism on the basis of the broadest sociopolitical work must be even more organized and more resolute in all environments because what is involved are overt attacks on the brotherhood, unity and equality of our nations and nationalities, on the self-managing socialist system and on Yugoslavia's territorial integrity.

The presidency was acquainted with the course of the process of pooling labor and resources for the speedier and further economic development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, in particular with the pooling of 50 percent of the resources of the federal fund. The obligation was stressed, above all, of organizations of associated labor and their associations as well as of all state and social organs and institutions in the republic to take necessary measures in order that the process of pooling be further consolidated and that the realization of the planned resources for the development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo for the period until 1985 be ensured.

HODZA SPEECH TO PRISTINA UNIVERSITY COMMUNISTS

AU181125 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Mar 82 p 3

[M. Daci report]

[Text] Pristina, 14 Mar -- On the evening before last, the communists of the Pristina University philosophy department discussed the current political situation and the tasks of the League of Communists in stabilizing the situation. Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke at the meeting. He said, among other things:

"The activity of the enemy is still apparent, and he has taken root in some school centers. For this reason we must speak openly and cut these roots where necessary. We are convinced that what is involved is a small handful of people who work against our policy, whereas an enormous majority of students and schoolchildren are in favor of self-managing socialism, brotherhood and unity and the creation of a better life for all.

"It is clear to us that the enemy strives to exploit every moment to advance his ideas and show that his concepts enjoy wide support and have a wide basis, especially among the youth.

"In this manner, with various slogans and pamphlets, the enemy tries to win greater support and achieve a greater effect. This is something that, to our astonishment, now and then comes across in some information media which convey the picture of something extraordinary happening here and of great support enjoyed by the enemy among the people and youth, which is not true at all," Fadilj Hodza said. He further spoke at length about the development of Kosovo and the entire country during the past 37 years, pointing out that, in the past periods also, we have clashed with the enemy; but we have always been united and we have always succeeded in defeating the enemy.

We Know Whose Agency Is Active

"Yesterday's events show that, even after a year, the enemy is still here. We know that we have enemies, the nationalities and irredentists. We also know well whose fingers are involved in these intrigues, whose agents these enemies are and from whom they are receiving money. But time will prove that even better. It is an irrefutable fact that the standard in this direction is carried by the Tirana leadership. The Albanian emigres, including those from both Albania and Yugoslavia, form a compact group in the same way and they are beating the same drum, proclaiming their heartaches over the fate of Kosovo. But they are the same people who loyally served Hitler and Mussolini. All this is a devilish game aimed at hindering our better self-managing socialist development both in Yugoslavia and Kosovo," Fadilj Hodza emphasized.

"The truth is that our press has informed the public in detail about yesterday's events. It is our principle that we hide nothing but publicly say whatever is happening. But the enemies of Yugoslavia will try to present the 300 or more schoolchildren and students who went out into the streets of Pristina as though there were 30,000 or 40,000 of them. This untruthful exaggeration must not discourage us. We must tackle the job in an organized way, especially at the grassroots level, and do that not with words but with deeds. This is all the more necessary because we are convinced that an enormous majority of young people are with us and stand by us, following our line of Tito's road of building the self-managing socialist community and brotherhood and unity for a quicker progress of all peoples and nationalities both in Kosovo and all Yugoslavia."

More Can Be Achieved at the University

Fadilj Hodza said that at Kosovo University, where the enemy wants to plant deeper roots, it is necessary to work more and work in a more organized manner. All subjective forces must become engaged in this work to the maximum possible extent. This is not a task of the communists alone, but also of all lecturers and students who recognize this university's enormous importance for training the younger generations needed in the further socialist development of the Yugoslav community of equal peoples and nationalities.

"I am convinced," Fadilj Hodza said, "that the destructive and arrogant elements can be eliminated from our community with organized and daily work. We must also help those who have been indoctrinated by showing them where the wrong path on which they have found themselves can lead them."

Continuing his statement, Fadilj Hodza spoke about the enemy's aspiration to penetrate and win the Kosovo workers class for its dirty goals, and he pointed out that the enemy has failed in this. We should not let only the organs for internal affairs persecute the enemy; we also must confront the enemy in order to isolate him. In this struggle the enemy cannot hide for long. We must explain to our children that for us, the generation of the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution, there can be no greater satisfaction than to ensure that they and our grandchildren will have an opportunity for a better life than ours. This is our sincere wish and this is Tito's road also, the road of building the self-managing socialist community and not the road of nationalists, the road of destroying Yugoslavia.

"Our enemies know well that Yugoslavia cannot break up. For this reason they are appearing with the slogan 'Kosovo-Republic.' This slogan is nothing but a lie and demagoguery. In truth, this slogan is a cover for aspirations to break up Yugoslavia and change its borders. It is not a matter of demanding a republic. We have a republic -- the Socialist Republic of Serbia -- and within it the peoples and nationalities live as equals. Because of the specific characteristics, we also have the Autonomous Province of Kosovo where the Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims and others are equal under laws and the Constitution."

Kosovo Is Albanian, Serbian and Montenegrin

During the continuation of his statement, Fadilj Hodza said that our sworn enemies, the nationalists and irredentists, want to provoke hatred, chauvinism and mistrust among the peoples and nationalities, and especially mistrust toward the Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and others, and want the Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate and abandon their property here in Kosovo. But Kosovo does not belong only to the Albanians but also to the Serbs, Montenegrins and Turks who have lived here for centuries.

"As a result of Enver Hoxha's policy, Albania today is completely isolated in the world. The Albanian leadership is frightening its people by telling them that they are in danger, and in danger primarily from their neighbors; and to cover up its own difficulties, the leadership is misinforming its people and exaggerating the events in Kosovo."

Concluding his statement, Fadilj Hodza said that Albanian nationalism and irredentism have caused the greatest damage to the Albanian nationality itself but that, at the same time, they have also caused damage to other peoples in various parts of Yugoslavia, because they have provoked nationalism and chauvinism in other communities too. He especially stressed the pressure on the Serbian and Montenegrin families to emigrate, and pointed out that in this connection we cannot be satisfied by mere declarations but it is necessary to wage a concrete struggle to restore mutual trust and togetherness.

MONTENEGRO OFFICIAL ON TIRANA'S MINORITY POLICY

LD171600 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Titograd, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- In recent years the Socialist Republic of Montenegro has been making intensified efforts to be able to fulfill better its duties in our country's foreign policy and to further develop its relations with foreign countries. This was stressed today by Branko Lukovac, chairman of the Republican Committee for Relations with Foreign Countries, at a joint session of all three chambers of the Montenegrin Assembly, which discussed this republic's relations with foreign countries.

Speaking of relations with Albania, Lukovac stressed that, believing that normalization of relations, cooperation and goodneighborly relations are in keeping with the wishes and interests of our peoples, Yugoslavia had displayed a highest level of openmindedness and tolerance ranging from refraining to reply to accusations, attacks and slanders to tolerating the particular feature of Albania's often exclusive interests in maintaining relations only with the areas where Albanian nationalists in our country live. It was shown, however, he added, that this openmindedness and readiness was abused for carrying out operations in these environments not toward building bridges of cooperation, understanding and trust between our neighboring countries but toward undermining our system and creating conditions for the realization of dreams of a "Greater Albania." The events in Kosovo and the support for nationalist and irredentist elements and slogans unmasked the nature of the Albanian leadership's policy toward our country, its federal system, self-management system, brotherhood and unity, and nonaligned policy. The last AWP congress confirmed the orientation of meddling in internal affairs and unconcealed Albanian territorial claims on Yugoslavia which made difficult the further development of relations between our two countries.

In keeping with the development of relations between the two countries the Socialist Republic of Montenegro is also trying to make as valuable a contribution as possible to these relations by increasing our economy's share in commodity exchange, by becoming involved in the direction of improving road, rail, and post and telephone communications, through work in the appropriate bodies for the regulation of the Shkoder Lake, and through cultural and scientific cooperation. Lukovac recalled that until recently in our reciprocal relations we did not raise the question of the position of our compatriots of Montenegrin, Muslim and Serb nationality in northern Albania who are not accorded even a status of national minority. We judged that such questions should be discussed when more favorable conditions and a climate of cooperation and understanding between the two countries had been created. In the present circumstances, Lukovac stressed, this question imposed itself naturally. The interest of Albania in the position of members of the Albanian nationality in our country must be accompanied by its attitude toward the members of our nations living in Albania, which should be in keeping with the provisions of the declarations, treaties and other UN documents.

Branko Lukovac then stressed that the policy of goodneighborly relations pursued by Yugoslavia and its interest to develop them comprehensively, with full respect and application of the principles of noninterference, respect for territorial integrity, sovereignty and equality are of a lasting nature. On these foundations, he stressed, it is possible to develop future relations with Albania in the aforementioned areas, but they will depend on the readiness of that country to abide strictly in practice by the mentioned principles.

ALEKSIEVSKI PLENUM SPEECH ON STATUTE CHANGES

AU181824 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 82 p 8

[Report on speech by Dimitar Aleksievski, president of the LCY Statutory Commission, explaining proposed amendments to the LCY Statute at the 24th session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 16 March]

[Text] In the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress thus far, the view has prevailed that there is no need for any substantial changes to the LCY Statute, but that it is necessary to make only some amendments and supplements to those provisions that are stipulated by practice and the further development of the League of Communists, Dimitar Aleksievski said in his introductory speech while explaining the draft amendments and supplements to the LCY Statute.

The need for changes has been dictated by the situation following Comrade Tito's demise, as the function of the president of the LCY has virtually ceased to exist. The conclusion was also reached that certain provisions of the LCY Statute must be supplemented, explained and more precisely defined.

From Dimitar Aleksievski's speech we note in concise form some of the innovations contained in the draft amendments and supplements to the LCY Statute.

Tito: The introductory part of the statute briefly gives the historic role played by Josip Broz Tito in creating and developing out revolutionary movement, developing socialist self-management, consolidating equality, strengthening the country's independence and in general the prosperity and reputation which the Yugoslav community enjoys. Tito's contribution to the development of socialism as a world process is particularly stressed.

The duration of the term of office: Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work, decision-making and responsibility of the League of Communists is dealt with in a special article. Different views were expressed in the discussion on the duration of the president's term of office ranging from the position that the term of office should last 1 year without the possibility of extending it, or providing for the possibility of extending it, to the position that the term of office should last 2 years and could be extended for another 2 years.

Considering that the statute must provide for a flexibility of solutions at certain levels, it was proposed that the terms of office of the president and secretary of the LCY organs and of the executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee Presidium should be laid down by the LCY Statute, and that the duration of the terms of office for the same posts in the republics, provinces, the Yugoslav People's Army and communes should be determined by statutory decisions or a corresponding document.

Democratic centralism: It is considered that the basic orientation of democratic centralism is well formulated in the LCY Statute. However, these principles are regulated in greater detail by several positions. Among other things, it is stressed that members, organizations and forums have the right to participate on an equal footing and in a creative way in the preparation of all documents, positions and decisions of the League of Communists. The right and obligation of members of the League of Communists have been extended so that they can set forth their views and critical remarks about the work and behavior of other members of the League of Communists and organs, not only in the organizations they belong to but also in higher forums of the League of Communists. Higher forums have the right and obligation to annul the positions and decisions of lower organs and basic organizations if they are not in accordance with the programmatic goals and statutory norms.

Voting: It is proposed that the decision on a secret or public manner of electing the political-executive organs should be made by the body that elects them but an alternative is also offered: the political-executive organs could be elected by a secret ballot.

The commission believes that the problem of having more candidates on the list than the number that will be elected is not such that it should be regulated by the LCY Statute and that it is best that election bodies, guided by specific situations and needs, should decide about this.

Quorum: When the admission of new members to the League of Communists and the pronouncement of ideopolitical measures are involved the view was taken that a basic organization of the League of Communists should adopt such decisions in the presence of two-thirds of its members, and that the majority of those present should be in favor of such decisions if they are to be valid.

Resignation: An amendment was inserted that a member of the organ of the League of Communists can resign for health or other personal reasons. This amendment regulates this principle more precisely.

Rights: The provision on the presence of the member of the League of Communists when his work and actions are discussed and when decisions are made on them is defined more precisely. So too is the right of the member expelled from the League of Communists to participate in the work of the organ of the League of Communists when his complaint is heard at the first level, while at a higher level the pertinent body hearing his complaint assesses the need for his presence.

Commune: The communal conference as a forum is introduced to replace the present communal conference as the highest organ of the League of Communists in the commune. The communal conference meets every 4 years and elects the communal committee as the highest organ of the League of Communists in the commune. From among its members, the communal committee elects the presidium as a political-executive organ, and the president of the communal committee. The presidium elects the secretary.

Organization: In the communes with a large number of League of Communists members the possibility is provided that the statutes of the republics and provinces can also envisage, among other things, the formation of a district [rejon] conference as a permanent form of activity of the League of Communists.

Action conferences are created as a permanent form of the ideopolitical activity of communists in the basic organizations of associated labor having several basic organizations of the League of Communists. This possibility is also envisaged for local communities.

The LCY Central Committee: A new article is introduced which regulates the verification of the LCY organs. It is proposed that the congress vote by public ballot on the proposal disputing the verification. The current provision, according to which the LCY congress decides on the verification, is given as an alternative. The draft statute also stresses a greater role and responsibility for the LCY Central Committee as the highest LCY organ in the period between congresses. Certain present powers of the Presidium are transferred to the LCY Central Committee. A new provision is introduced according to which a member of the LCY Central Committee is responsible for his work to the LCY Central Committee and the LCY congress.

Conferences: The LCY Central Committee can also convene an LCY conference in order to achieve a wider consultation of members. This possibility is also given to other forums which must first regulate it with their statutes and decisions.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium: It is proposed that the LCY Central Committee Presidium should be authorized in exceptional situations to adopt decisions provided for by the Central Committee powers and to adopt urgent measures. However, the LCY Central Committee Presidium is obliged to request the verification of such a decision at the first session of the LCY Central Committee.

An amendment is also introduced by which the president of the committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army is a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium by virtue of his office.

LCY STATUTE CHANGES ENDORSED BY COMMISSION

LD172330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- Members of the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions today endorsed draft changes in the LCY Statute, and the document will now be submitted to public debate. All observations, proposals and suggestions concerning the text of the draft will be summed up by the appropriate commissions of the Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces and the Commission for Statute Questions of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, which will present their reports to the LCY commission not later than 5 May. At today's session it was decided to publish the draft amendments and additions to the LCY Statute as a separate booklet.

Today's session accepted a proposal from the LCY Central Committee to enter yet another alternative solution into the draft statute. On the basis of the discussions held to date in connection with amendments and additions to this party document the stance was adopted that the LCY Central Committee Presidium should elect the president of the Presidium from among its members for a term of 1 year. The proposed alternative reads: "At the proposal of a commission specially set up for this purpose, the LCY Central Committee elects the president of the Central Committee for a term of 1 year from among the members of the Presidium and does so every year from a different republic or province in accordance with a sequence established by the LCY Central Committee. He will also preside over the sessions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium."

In accepting the inclusion of this alternative in the draft of the statute as a possible solution, commission members warned that its acceptance would make it necessary to carry out the appropriate coordination processes with regard to the title, function and duties of the president of the LCY Central Committee.

'FINAL' VERSION OF NEW DEFENSE BILL OUTLINED

LD171506 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 17 Mar 82

["From the Yugoslav Assembly -- The Yugoslav People's Army Is the Armed Force of All Nations and Nationalities of the SFRY" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- In all conditions -- even the most difficult wartime conditions -- the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] has developed and renewed itself as a joint armed force of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and of all our working people and citizens. This is stressed, among other things, in the draft law on all-people's defense. This is the final version of this important bill and its adoption in the SFRY Assembly is expected soon.

The bill spells out that as a part of the united armed forces the YPA is organized and prepared in peacetime as a strike defense force of our society, capable of preventing any sudden aggression or any other threat to our country, resisting the first thrust of the invader in conjunction with territorial defense units, thus making possible the mobilization of the armed forces and of our society's entire defense potential.

The current valid law on all-people's defense bore in mind peacetime and wartime conditions and the direct threat of war. The new bill also proceeds from this basis, but also provides instructions for other exceptional circumstances. The idea of "other exceptional circumstances" implies armed or other activity that directly threatens our country's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the social system laid down by the SFRY Constitution. This law empowers the SFRY Presidency to state when exceptional circumstances have arisen and order the necessary measures and other appropriate defense measures, or to declare a state of emergency when it evaluates that the interests of the country require such action.

The use of the units to carry out social self-protection tasks is sanctioned by the federal secretary of national defense, in keeping with the SFRY Presidency decision. According to the proposed law, the business of maintaining public order and peace and other social self-protection tasks may also be discharged by territorial defense units. The use of territorial defense units is sanctioned by the appropriate organ in the republic or the province.

The section of the law that prescribes the leadership and command of armed forces is also noteworthy. It involves stipulations which in the currently valid legislation referred to the president of the republic. The SFRY Presidency is the highest organ leading and commanding the armed forces. The president of the SFRY Presidency, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, fulfills the command of the armed forces in keeping with the SFRY Constitution, federal legislation and decisions and policies of the Presidency. The Presidency represents the armed forces at home and abroad and signs SFRY Presidency acts on the armed forces.

Moreover, the new law regulates in great detail and very specifically (in 24 articles) the basic rights and duties of our working people and citizens in all-people's defense, the rights and duties of the organizations of associated labor, of self-management interest communities and work communities, of local communities, and of sociopolitical organizations and sociopolitical communities. The rights and duties of the all-people's defense committee and of the organs of the federation and of civil protection are also regulated.

FEC SESSION VIEWS ECONOMIC POLICY, MONEY SYSTEM

LD182348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1642 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- According to the statement of the Federal Information Secretariat, the session of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] today, chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, discussed several issues concerning the economic system, economic policy and our country's relations with other countries. Some sociopolitical and organizational issues were also discussed.

The FEC discussed and adopted the analysis on the functioning and further development of the monetary-credit and banking system.

The analysis noted, among other things, that the aims of the Consitution and of other legislation are not being consistently implemented. This refers both to the sphere of money issue, the role and place of banks in supplying the economy with money in new socio-economic conditions, as well as to the role of internal banks. Contrary to social orientations, the monetary-credit and banking system to a considerable extent is still alienated from associated labor.

Monetary interventionism is still present while organizations of associated labor in the economy are incurring growing debts for both current and expanded reporduction. Bearing in mind these and other weaknesses, and the difficulties which emerge in the sphere of the monetary-credit and banking system, the council decided that the work on the construction of new socio-economic relations in the sphere of the monetary and banking system on the foundations of the Consitution and the Law on Associated Labor be continued and intensified. In this connection, the FEC charged the Federal Secretariat for Finance with preparing and submitting in cooperation with other federal organs and organizations, changes and supplements to the law on the foundations of the credit and banking system and other systemic laws in the sphere of the credit-monetary system with the aim of having them function more efficiently and make a greater contribution to the implementation of the economic stabilization policy.

The FEC discussed and accepted the report on its work in the 1980-82 period and decided to submit it to the Yugoslav Assembly for discussion.

The FEC also discussed reports on the supply to the market of energy fields, electricity, oil, oil derivatives and coking coal. The council noted that the electricity situation in the country is still unfavorable though there was a drop in electricity consumption at the beginning of March which exerts a positive influence on the supply of the economy and population with electricity. The production of electricity is lower than the demand, primarily because the development of coal mines is lagging behind. The council also noted that the difficulties in the supply of oil and oil derivatives, apart from the shortage of funds, stem also from the fact that the oil industry and marketing organizations are not well organized. This exerts an influence on the timely conclusion of contracts for the purchase of oil, its processing and sale. The council recommended that the republics and provinces apply strictly, within the framework of their powers, the existing measures of rational consumption and saving and introduce additional special saving measures in order that, within the framework of the available amounts of oil derivatives envisaged by the energy balance sheet, the satisfying of priority needs be ensured.

The council also recommended that the republics and provinces give priority, within the framework of the available amounts of oil derivatives, to the supply of agriculture with diesel fuel and the petrochemical industry with straight-run motor spirit as well as of aviation with jet fuel. The marketing organizations have been recommended to supply the domestic market equitably with oil derivatives within the framework of the available amounts from processing Yugoslav and imported oil, as well as of imported derivatives.

MIKULIC COMMENTS ON PARTY MEMBERSHIP TRENDS

LD181158 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1108 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Kumrovec, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- The working class has been and remains the primary social force and basis of the now two-million membership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), it was stressed today at the opening of three-day consultations on the social-class structure of the LCY here in Kumrovec, President Tito's birthplace.

LCY Central Committee Presidency member Branko Mikulic stressed in his introductory address that workers, regardless of the fact that their percentage in the LCY is not growing over the past few years, represent the most numerous social category in the party membership. He underlined that the struggle for the workers' majority in the party (set as a goal at the 10th LCY Congress back in 1974) must unite with the struggle for a much greater influence of the workers on the formulation and implementation of the overall policy in the LCY and the Yugoslav society.

Speaking about the method of party work, Mikulic cautioned that the LCY must act more "in the class and the people" instead of sharing "authority and authorizations with the state and management organs".

"The demand gains in topicality as tendencies grow to link a part of the League of Communists organs with executive management organs of the state authority and toward their status on these basis", he said.

Mikulic stressed that various comprehensions exist in the party in regard to some principled questions of the policy and practice of the LCY. They are partly a result also "of insufficiently developed democratic discussions" in the party on open questions of the society's development.

Branko Mikulic stated the need for consistent adherence to the determined criterion on the admission into the party. He warned that mass admission -- should it not be accompanied by the further development of the LCY as the leading ideopolitical force in the society -- could bring about "such ideological spectrum which would suit the dividing of the League of Communists into various currents and factions".

VOJVODINA AIRS PROBLEMS ON LC STATUTES

AU171511 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Mar 82 p 6

[S. Nikolic report]

[Summary] The Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina at its session has adopted a draft report to be submitted to the 17th Conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina to be held in Novi Sad on 22, 23 and 24 April. Bosko Krunic, president of the provincial committee, briefly explained the first version of the conclusions prepared for the 17th conference, which will be published and discussed in public until 15 April.

Slavko Veselinov, president of the Commission for Statutory Questions, presented draft amendments to the statute of the League of Communists of Vojvodina.

"Recently we had exhaustive and significant discussions about the relations in the League of Communists of Serbia, Veselinov recalled. The ideopolitical precepts arising from these discussions must, among other things, obtain their statutory expression, of course proceeding above all from the solutions presented in the LCY Statute." Unity must be built in action on essential questions of self-managing production relations, national equality and constitutional rights and duties.

"The discussion on amendments to the statutes of the LCY, the League of Communists of Serbia and the League of Communists of Vojvodina has so far been oriented toward making the positions on the most essential question equal.

"The majority of the proposed amendments to the League of Communists of Vojvodina Statute have been harmonized with the solutions provided in the draft amendments to the statutes of the LCY and the League of Communists of Serbia, Veselinov said.

"It is true, he remarked, that differences have remained which must be evened out in further work; they relate above all to the regulation of the position, rights, obligations and responsibilities of the Leagues of Communists of the provinces as composite parts of the League of Communists of Serbia, emanating from the LCY Statute.

"It is a fact that these questions have not been worked out sufficiently and set in the Statute of the League of Communists of Serbia and the statutes of the provinces. This has now been done in the introductory part of the Statute of the League of Communists of Vojvodina.

"Request for a Quiet, Constructive Discussion

"Discussions of the draft amendments to the Statute of the League of Communists of Serbia are drawing to a close in organs of the League of Communists of Serbia, Veselinov continued. It is our obligation, to join creatively and constructively in preparing this document and to make a maximum effort that the statute provisions be jointly drafted. Particularly when defining more closely the essential properties of the League of Communists of Serbia and the organizations of the League of Communists in the provinces, the important thing is to proceed from the LCY Statute and the role and responsibility of the League of Communists set by the Constitution. I think that at this moment, the basis for practical solutions and for the wordings to be inserted in the statute should be found in the points of the conclusions adopted by the 19th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia. These points affirm and elaborate the principles of responsibility, equality and independence of the Leagues of Communists in the provinces and the League of Communists of Serbia. However, the conclusions offer no basis for the wording in the draft amendments to the Statute of the League of Communists of Serbia to the effect that the League of Communists of Serbia is 'a unified [jedinstven] political organization,' as was recently proposed in the Commission for Statutory Questions of the League of Communists of Serbia; particularly not, Veselinov said, because such a definition of the League of Communists in the republics would change the nature of the LCY ad a unified political organization, and thus would also change the position and the role of the League of Communists of the provinces in the League of Communists of Serbia."

The Provincial Committee endorsed the draft amendments. Bosko Krunic remarked that the discussion of the draft should be calm and constructive throughout the League of Communists of Vojvodina.

VOJVODINA VETERANS HOLD SESSION 17 MARCH

Krunic Scores System Critics

LD171558 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- It is certain that during the past 4 years we have not done as much as we should have done, especially in implementing the tasks of economic stabilization, or in surmounting some difficulties which we came up against in our overall social development. This is not the result of a pessimistic or optimistic outlook or of different views of the situation; this conclusion is imposed as a prerequisite for further ideopolitical organization and responsible work in the area of our self-management and political activity, particularly of the League of Communists. This was stressed today by Bo[illegible] Kru[illegible]c, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, at the sixth assembly of the Vojvodina SUBNOR [Federation of Associations of the Veterans of the War of National Liberation] at which over 300 delegates, on behalf of 96,000 veterans, favorably assessed the activity and involvement of the veterans' organization in sociopolitical life.

The president of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee spoke of some ideological developments which he described as an attempt to impose liberalistic notions, views, and relations in our society and to restore bourgeois philosophy and ideology. Simultaneously, there also exist manifestations of dogmatic and etatist alternatives offered in the solution of our problems and development. These alternatives and the manifestation of these forms of alien (?origin) and practice are somewhat more pronounced thean they have been in earlier years. Illustrating such manifestations, Krunic said we should not overlook in a facile way, for instance, the attempts to revive some dogmatic theme about "Goli Otok" [island where Cominform supporters were kept after 1948]. This was done in a way which should place a question mark not only on our whole revolution, but against the ways of defending our revolution as well.

We as a party and society will not enter into dialogue with the enemies of socialist self-management Yugoslavia, but as a party and a society we must openly say what is hidden behind attempts to revive such topics and what "is happening on the other side of the mountain."

Krunic mentioned that there was a certain amount of prying into the past and attempts to belittle our revolution and the party, the ethics of our revolution and particularly Tito's achievement. These attempts are now considerably more conspicuous than they used to be. If this means a chance for someone during the post-Tito period to turn a deaf ear to our development, to settle his scores with the revolution, then it is our responsibility to rap such peoples on the knuckles. Very often, there is flirting with demands for "the truth," "for freedom of writings," "for freedom of creating" and "for freedom of speech" in the name of democracy and of present-day civilization in the world in general. In so doing, this overlooks among other things, what freedom is and that we are defending the achievements of our revolution.

Elections, Savic Speech

LD172318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Novi Sad, 17 Mar (TANJUG) -- The sixth assembly of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] of Vojvodina was held in Novi Sad today. Maj Gen Rudolf Jontovic was elected as new president of the provincial board of SUBNOR of Vojvodina for a 1-year term and Stevan Iskov as secretary for a 2-year term.

Veterans have never accepted and must not accept any inconsistencies, shortcomings, mistakes and misuse in the realization of our policies. Because they possess great revolutionary experience, gained during the war of national liberation and the postwar struggle against enemies of all kinds and because of their prestige and influence, veterans can make a great contribution to the development of revolutionary traditions and preservation of all the gains of the revolution, Sreta Savic, the outgoing president of the provincial board of SUBNOR stated in his report.

He noted that in recent years we have had to face very aggresively organized actions and various forms of special war against our country whose obvious aim was to undermine our stable internal development, damage our international prestige and undermine and destroy the achievements of the socialist revolution and self-managing development. We are exposed to crude attempts to legalize, under foreign protection, hostile activity in our country. Individuals and small groups who pursue their destructive activities, and which are encouraged from abroad, also serve these interests, though in a different way. These circles try to create an atmosphere of tension and uncertainty, spread various lies and undermine our internal stability by means of hostile propaganda.

We are also witness to crude attacks on our integrity, sovereignty and unity. Various foreign circles support, encourage and even organize political subversive anbd conter-revolutionary actions, which was clearly demonstrated by what happened in Kosovo.

DEDIJER DEFENDS BOOK: FUTURE PARTS CANCELED

LD122324 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2139 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- Vladimir Dedijer, the author of the book "New Contributions to the Biography of J.B. Tito" which met with considerable criticism in Yugoslavia, has dismissed as "intrigues of the worst kind" the charges that his work was aimed as discrediting Tito, Kardelj and other Yugoslav revolutionaries. Asked directly about the charges, Dedijer said in an interview published by the Belgrade daily POLITIKA in tomorrow's number: "These are intrigues of the worst kind to which I pay no attention at all."

It will be noted that the contents of the second volume of "New Contributions to the Biography of J.B. Tito" has been criticized by many Yugoslav historians and some Political functionaires and bodies. The publishers, the Liburnija enterprise of Rijeka, today announced that the printing of parts III and IV of the book had been cancelled because Dedijer "has not carried out the planned project."

Dedijer said in the interview that he himself was not satisfied with his book, especially its literary aspect. He said that some of the critics had given "well-argumented contributions and criticism". At the same time, however, "a wave of unprincipled accountings began to move."

Asked about the criticism of Dedijer's book in a conversation with foreign correspondents in Belgrade last night, President of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Dr Dusan Dragosavac recalled the fact that the book had been printed in Yugoslavia. Then he added: "Any author must be prepared to face not only applause, but also criticism of his work."

AGREEMENT SIGNED ON 1982 MARKET SUPPLIES

LD151804 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- A social compact on supplying the unified Yugoslav market with products of special interest in 1982, signed here today, defines the list of priority items. These include protein, cattle fodder and meat, wheat and flour, cooking oil, sugar, butter, lemon, coffee, raw materials for preparing medicaments, medicaments, medical materials and detergents. The document was signed by the federal, republican and provincial executive councils, chambers of the economy and communities of interest for foreign economic relations.

The participants in the social compact will take measures for the above articles to be ensured from, primarily, home production. Only if this is not possible, foreign currency will be provided for importing the quantities necessary to make up for the insufficiency, in order to satisfy the needs of the home market. Together with the signing of the compact, the material projection of needs was also adjusted on the level of the federation, including also the obligations of the republics and provinces in providing foreign currency.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM SETS CONGRESS 27-29 MAY

LD160212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 15 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia approved a draft proposal concerning the convocation of the Ninth League of Communists Congress of Serbia. According to this proposal, the congress will be held on 27, 28 and 29 May this year in Belgrade.